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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Gov. Roosevelt Will Sit In

War Debt Revision Is Opposed

France Gives Full Arms Plan

Geneva Statesmen Take Hope

Austria Strikes Oil—and Joy

Xmas Club Has Merry Millions

PRESIDENT - ELECT ROOSEVELT has accepted President Hoover's invitation to a conference on the war debts owed the United States. In a cordial reply Governor Roosevelt suggests that the White House meeting be made wholly informal and personal. "You and I can go over the entire situation," he says; but he sees the immediate question creating a responsibility resting upon those now in authority. Newspapers throughout the country hail the President's unprecedented invitation and its acceptance as the favorable course in a matter of utmost importance—They see the debt settlement as full of history-making possibilities.

★ ★ ★

The European nations may have a difficult time securing from Congress revision of the war debts or even a postponement of the Dec. 15 payments. Congressmen returning to Washington express no eagerness for a reconsideration. Some flatly oppose it. The argument is that the debts must be paid either by the foreign debtors or by the American taxpayers. The consensus of American editorial opinion is that Europe's assurance that cancellation will "promote world economic recovery and consolidation of peace" is not an acceptable reason. America is seen as waiting for specific guarantees of such things as arms reductions—Then it would be in a mood to discuss revision.

★ ★ ★

France and the United States give new impetus to the Disarmament Conference. As America announces abandonment of its former objection to international control of arms manufacture, France publishes the full details of its constructive plan. This plan makes aggression difficult and reduces national armies and armaments to a defensive scale through short-term service, limited effectives and prohibition of specifically offensive weapons, except by units under control of the League. The French plan is seen as sincere, drastic—Within its framework observers find a way to actual minimizing of arms and war.

★ ★ ★

Paris newspapers declare the full French plan to be the greatest contribution to world peace since the League Covenant. They see it as proposing to reorganize Europe on a regional basis under League law. London press comment criticizes parts of the plan but approves it as a whole. Berlin professes not to like it as well as Premier Herriot's first general outline, missing certain safeguards. But Geneva believes the plan gives Germany assurance—It expects Germany now to come back to the conference.

★ ★ ★

Austria hails an unexpected oil strike as a promising avenue out of its financial troubles. A Swiss company drilling at Zisterdorf, northeast of Vienna, taps a vein and oil spurts from Austrian soil for the first time. The flow of about 500 barrels a day of a good paraffin product has been valved down and a new well begun. Experts declare the oil will offset the gigantic losses of the Creditanstalt. The "salvation of Austria" they call the discovery—And every Viennese breaks into impromptu opera.

★ ★ ★

Washington sees powerful opposition develop to the St. Lawrence deep waterway treaty. The hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee under Chairman Borah find arrayed against the agreement with Canada representatives of the north Atlantic ports, including New York, the New York State Waterways Association, many New York state bodies, and the railroads. Early action by the committee appears to be impossible. The waterway is a favorite project of President Hoover—But apparently its settlement will be entirely in the hands of his successor.

★ ★ ★

Japan reports that Gen. Su Ping-wen, once serving Manchukuo and now a rebel against it, refuses unusual overtures. Colonel Monatsubara, carrying out a Tokyo plan, flew over Manchuli, near the Russian border, dropping notes that gave General Su and his followers three reasons why they would do well to cease their opposition and saying frankly that the airplane waited near by with a large sum to buy them off. Tokyo admits General Su is a crafty fighter, but believes he is not as bright as it had thought—He sent the airplane bullets and an explosive No!

★ ★ ★

The Christmas Club prepares to distribute about $440,000,000 in cash to its 10,500,000 members throughout the United States. The average amount each receives is $42, or 11 per cent less than last year. The banks expect the savings made under this 22-year-old plan to go back to normal in 1933. The money pays taxes and grocery bills—But about 38 per cent of it does go to make Christmas a mighty merry occasion.

Mayor Doffs Robes To Rescue Diver

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THROWING aside his mayoral robes and his chain of office, but otherwise fully dressed, the Mayor of Shoreditch (Alderman W. J. Fudge) recently plunged into the swimming pool at Pittfield Street Baths, Shoreditch, to rescue a man who got into difficulties while giving a diving exhibition.

The Mayor was "gracing the proceedings" at the baths in his official capacity, and his prompt action brought forth rounds of cheers from 500 boys who were attending the swimming party. The Mayor already holds the Royal Humane Society's certificate and medal for life-saving, awarded to him when he was 11 years old for rescuing a boy.

French Budget Test to Decide Herriot's Rule

Deficit of $480,000,000 in 1933 Estimates Faces Chamber's Action

By MALLORY BROWNE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 15—The fate of the Government of M. Edouard Herriot hangs in the balance—the precarious balance of political preponderance in the French Chamber of Deputies which today received the Cabinet's proposals for balancing the nation's budget.

In a final effort to wipe out the deficit of 12,000,000,000 francs ($480,000,000 at 25) which gapes between estimated expenditures of 56,000,000,000 francs for 1933 and expected income of only 44,000,000,000 francs, the Government formally submitted to Parliament a finance bill combining measures of economy and drastic fiscal reform with increased taxation and recourse to borrowing.

Will his authority be great enough to command a majority of votes for the project in the face of almost certain opposition from both the Socialists on the Left, who want less economy and more borrowing, and the moderates on the Right, who demand more economy and neither borrowing nor new taxation? That, in general terms, is the question being asked on all sides. The answer is hidden in the voting urns of the Chamber.

Changes in Detail Forecast

The Government's program, as turned over to the Finance Committee of the Chamber, has been outlined. In the weeks—if not actually months—of committee discussions and parliamentary debates which have now begun, considerable changes will undoubtedly be made, not only in the details of the project but perhaps in its broad lines as well.

M. Louis Germain-Martin, Minister of Finance, and M. Maurice Palmade, Minister of the Budget, in pressing the Government's plan, declared that they count on the measures voted last July to reduce the total of the deficit by approximately 2,700,000,000 francs. These measures consisted chiefly of a cut of 5 per cent in the budgets of War and National Defense, and in an increase of the income tax.

A further saving of 1,300,000,000 francs is expected as a result of the recent successful conversion of French War and Post-War Bonds, reducing the rate of interest payments from 5, 6 and 7 per cent to 4½ per cent.

Pledge of Balance Given

This leaves a total deficit of approximately 8,000,000,000 francs to be provided for, and the Government has repeatedly voiced its determination to stand or fall by its decision that the budget shall not be left unbalanced. To attain this end the Government proposes the following measures:

	francs
Economies	1,445,000,000
Fiscal reform	1,000,000,000
Increased taxation	1,800,000,000
Borrowing	3,700,000,000
Total	7,945,000,000

This, with the 4,000,000,000 francs of economies voted in July and realized from the conversion, virtually covers the total deficit of 12,000,000,000 francs.

The "economies" listed are termed "sacrifices demanded of persons," and actually consist of reductions in salaries and pensions of civil servants (fonctionnaires). It is understood that the reductions apply only to fonctionnaires receiving 10,000 francs ($400 at 25) or more a year. The cuts would be on a sliding scale, ranging from 5 per cent for salaries of 10,000 francs to 10 per cent on salaries of 50,000 francs and over.

No other direct economies are contemplated, the Government being unwilling to face the political consequences of reducing the pensions of veterans and their widows and families. It is stated, however, that the Government intends to ask the cooperation of the veterans' associations in eliminating fraudulent abuses of the right to pensions.

CZECH SUGAR TRADE WANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—During the present season 123 sugar factories and refineries are in operation in Czechoslovakia, 10 less than in 1931-32. A few years ago 175 were in operation, but the gradual reduction of the sugar-beet acreage has led to a corresponding reduction in the number of factories.

Regionalizing of League Held Best Way to Peace by French

New Arms Scheme Curbs Universal Power of Geneva and Increases Its Weight as Regional Force—Paris Press Enthusiastic Over Plan

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 15—Europe reorganized on a regional basis, having as its supreme law the Covenant of the League of Nations, essentially modified to conform to this regional organization—this is the profound meaning which the French press finds today in France's new disarmament plan.

The French proposals, which were issued late last night, won general, and for the most part enthusiastic, approval as expressed in the press of the nation. The fundamental content of the plan is best summed up in the words of the Matin, one of the leading moderate dailies:

"The great innovation of the French plan consists in the regionalization of the Covenant of the League. We have found it was indispensable to differentiate between nations, to group them, to unite by precise engagements those among them considered capable of acting efficaciously in a certain definite region."

Declaring that the final goal of the plan is progressive equality of armaments, in fact as well as in law, and that this equality is conditioned on security, founded on common action against the aggressor, the Matin concludes: "We return then to the full letter of the Covenant of the League of Nations, but with an essential corrective demanded by experience. It has been proved that the theoretical universalization of the Covenant, applied to all powers without taking into account their geographical positions and their interests, was utopian. Events in the Far East furnished notable proof of this."

The complete plan differs from the preliminary résumés of it. Particular importance is attached to the naval provisions and specially to the fact that the "reorganization process" extends to the sea as well as to the land organization. The press generally approves of the scheme for a Mediterranean pact and links it with efforts of a Franco-Italian rapprochement which were initiated recently by M. Edouard Herriot, the Premier. Opinions are widely expressed that this method of regionalizing naval disarmament may be expected to lead to some genuine reduction, especially since the French plan follows the Hoover proposals in seeking "concrete and positive reductions," both quantitatively of tonnage and qualitatively of most offensive naval weapons.

A number of papers remark on the extent to which the plan is based on the Hoover proposal. In fact, the preamble to the French scheme states that any real disarmament must be based on reduction of effectives as well as on strengthening defense by weakening the aggressor.

MANCHU CHIEF DEFIES JAPAN AT FRONTIER

Su's Action Separates Northwest Tract From Manchuria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 15—Gen. Su Ping-wen, organizer of the mutiny against the Manchurian Government in the Northwest, has apparently decided to burn his bridges and adopt a program of open defiance to Japan. Soviet advices from Dauria on the Manchu-Russian border, opposite Manchuli, state that General Su's representatives flatly rejected negotiations with Colonel Monatsubara, a Japanese representative, who arrived there by airplane from Harbin on Nov. 12.

General Su previously had kept the way open to evade personal responsibility and to resume allegiance to Manchukuo if it seemed to his interests, alleging that the northeastern movement was the work of his mutinous subordinates. The situation apparently means that northwest Manchuria will remain independent of Manchukuo's control for some time, since the Kwantung army is loath to advance toward the Soviet border so long as extensive "Red" troop concentrations are there.

On the other hand Harbin reports extensive Japanese troop movements northward of the Taonan-Angangchi railway, following successful anti-guerrilla campaigns in south and central Manchuria, for an unnamed destination, probably Tsitsihar, which has long been the Japanese divisional headquarters.

The vernacular press assumes that these concentrations mean that Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, head of Japanese operations in Manchuria, is preparing grand scale operations against the disorderly elements still rampant in various places in Heilungkiang Province, probably including the mutinous troops under General Su.

It is reported that General Su alleges bad faith on the part of the Japanese, charging that they attacked while peace negotiations were impending, recapturing the town of Fularchi and repeatedly bombing Hailar, where the inhabitants were reduced to great distress, and also bombing again districts along the railway outside of Fularchi, despite General Su's offer of peaceful settlement on behalf of the Heilungkiang provisional government.

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THINGS PRESENT

If you have friends who think that the return of the saloon might help business, show them the letter from a Boston real estate man which is published on the Editorial page (Letters to the Monitor).

A list from which parents can select helpful nature books for their children appears on the Educational page. It is, of course, unnecessary to invite attention to the Parent column.

As much as we might like to tell you the surprise ending, we must not spoil "Goali—the Artist" for you. Home Forum page.

"Gifts of Seeds" should recommend itself to garden lovers. Home Building and Gardens page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings a weekly adventure with Mr Scroggins, the Aviation column, and the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

On Thursday the Young Folks' Page will observe the centenary of Louisa M. Alcott.

REAL ESTATE LOAN SITUATION FOUND EASIER

State Assessors Hear Conditions Have Improved in Last Six Months

Improvement in the mortgage situation has been registered in the last six months, Mr. Walter Channing, vice-president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, told the forty-third annual session of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors at the State House today. Six months ago there was no mortgage money, he said; today money is available for real estate loans.

Speaking of the Home Loan Bank, he forecast a substantial easing of the mortgage situation with the passing of permissive legislation to allow Massachusetts banks to become members of the new system. Citing the case of a single cooperative bank that plans to take its paper to the Home Loan Bank for rediscount, he declared this transaction alone would thaw out $200,000,000 of mortgage money. Real help should result in this direction, he said, for the cooperative banks have loaned up to 80 per cent on realty, and the coming of the home loan system promises definite relief for them.

The direct lending activities of the Home Loan Bank have so far proved disappointing, he said. He held the regulation stipulating loans to the extent of but 40 per cent valuation of property responsible for the failure of the bank so far to give any substantial direct aid to the home owner.

There is today purchasing power, he said, but there is no demand for high-grade residential properties. In view of the recent serious financial and economic defections, potential buyers, he said, are passing over almost unprecedented realty bargains and are short-sightedly awaiting sub-basement bargains.

Stressing the opportunities for buyers of reality, he asserted that the general price level on buildings to be from 25 per cent to 30 per cent below the "pre-depression cycle," in other words a $15,000 house can be built from $10,500 to $11,250. On large luxury estates there is no market except at tremendous sacrifice from 15 per cent to 50 per cent of cost. Similar shrinkages in value are, he said, applicable to vacant land and other kind of reality.

The real estate owner, broker and dealer, unlike the buyer, is looking at the cloudy side of the picture, he continued, for the necessity of paying 80 per cent of the cost of government still remains the task of realty. An equalization and reduction of real estate taxes coupled with drastic governmental economies seem to be, he concluded, the only solution.

Easement for present holders and owners of real estate would result from reducing the amount of tax exemption allowed on some kinds of property, Mr. James J. Casey, chairman of the committee on the reduction of the burden of direct taxation, said in reviewing the findings of that committee. Charitable, religious and educational institutions valued at $60,000,000 enjoy tax exemption in Boston, he said.

In addition to these institutions not bearing a cooperative share of the tax burden, some of them impose direct and indirect handicaps on the tax-paying property, according to him. In the case of an educational institution, he said, the dormitories, tax exempt as they are, run in competition with rooming houses that must pay taxes. Restaurants in college buildings, likewise free from taxation, compete with local restaurants that must pay taxes while finding their income depleted by their tax-exempt competitors.

TRADE ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT TERMED UNFAIR

Manufacturers Declare Losses Often Add to Taxpayers' Burden

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Protests against the "steadily growing competition of the Federal Government with private industry" were voiced at the opening session of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers here today.

Besides offering "unfair competition" to private industry, such activities of the Federal Government frequently place an unnecessary burden on taxpayers when losses incurred by providing services at too low prices have to be made up from revenue, the speakers declared.

Mr. B. L. Winchell, chairman of the executive committee of Remington Rand, Inc., declared that departments of the Federal Government are now making "everything from shirts to ships." Manufacturers must urge legislative action and press the situation so earnestly that "not only will they prevent the further enlargement of government competition but will recall the production and service of government departments to their appropriate limits," he held.

"I could recount the appearance of the Government as a warehouser, as a grain and commission merchant, as a laundryman and retailer, as a restaurant proprietor, as a manager of a tourist camp in the national capital, receiving a 20 per cent commission from hotels to which it directed its overflow," he continued. "I might summon the engineer, the physician and the architect to describe the inroads of federal agencies into the professional field."

Illustrating the unfair competitive methods which private industry frequently encounters, Mr. James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, asserted that the trend of legislation is "to greatly increase the area of government production and service, at increasing cost to the taxpayer."

"In 1917, the Post Office Department requested bids for supplying storage boxes," he said. "The Navy Department submitted an estimate of $10.80 per box; a private concern of $12.80 a box. The private bid was rejected and the award made to the Norfolk Navy Yard. The actual cost of the boxes proved, however, to be $14.65. Thus the private bidder lost the work to a public establishment which executed the contract at a cost to the taxpayer of $1.85 per unit in excess of the rejected bid.

"In 1923, the Washington Navy Yard estimated it could supply letter box equipment to the Post Of-

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Chile to Open Magellan Port As Canal Rival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Possible rivalry between the Panama Canal and the Magellan Straits to attract maritime traffic to and from the New World is envisaged in the determination of the Chilean Government to form a "zone of attraction" in southern Patagonia. The principal appeal, it is reported, will be Magallanes, a port free of all customs shackles. Magallanes is the new name for Punta Arenas, the old Straits port known to every sailor in pre-Panama Canal days.

Chilean shippers and government officials think that in present times of impoverishment, when many maritime powers are operating their merchant fleets as cheaply as possible on a paper money basis, the Magallanes route would be preferred in shipping from Europe to the west coast of South America or to Australasia. In many cases it would be cheaper for them to send their vessels an extra 1000 miles or more than to pay Panama Canal tolls in gold.

The Patagonian "zone of attraction" is planned to induce such a deviation of shipping, and under the scheme, Magallanes will be declared a free port, to offer cheap provisioning and other facilities to merchant ships operating on inter-oceanic routes.

Roosevelt Will Set Date

By the Associated Press

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15—President-Elect Roosevelt's telegram to President Hoover, in which he accepted the invitation to confer with him in Washington, follows:

The President, Pratt, Kan.:

I appreciate your cordial telegram. On the subjects to which you refer, as in all matters relating to the welfare of the country, I am glad to coöperate in every appropriate way, subject, of course, to the requirements of my present duties as Governor of this State.

I shall be delighted to confer with you in Washington, but I have been confined to the house with a slight cold and I am, therefore, not able to suggest a definite date. I shall call you on the telephone as soon as the time of my departure for the South has been determined.

May I take the liberty of suggesting that we make this meeting wholly informal and personal. You and I can go over the entire situation.

I had already arranged to meet a number of the Democratic leaders of the present Congress late this month, at Warm Springs. It will be helpful for me to have your views and all pertinent information when I meet them. I hope that you also will see them at the earliest opportunity, because, in the last analysis, the immediate question raised by the British, French and other notes creates a responsibility which rests upon those now vested with executive and legislative authority. My kindest regards.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

HOOVER FEELS NATIONAL UNITY NOW ASSURED

Roosevelt Acceptance Is Looked On as Step to New Régime

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON HOOVER SPECIAL, EN ROUTE to WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's acceptance of President Hoover's invitation to consult on interally debts and other pressing problems, made public today, has enormously reassured the President that national unity for the coming months can be, and has been secured at least partially. The coöperation of Congress, perhaps through an early special session, is the next stage in the national mobilization.

Anxiously awaited on the President's special train, the acceptance is taken as the second step toward a history-making interregnum, a period during which national union scarcely ever achieved will be worked out. Study was immediately begun on the policies and recommendation for the opening Hoover-Roosevelt talks next Monday or Tuesday.

As a premise for these, it is taken for granted that President Hoover will favor a further reëxamination of the debts, as he has frequently stated, and it is believed that to do so in the proper atmosphere, may involve some form of suspension of the current payments, just as it was considered necessary to do at Lausanne for Germany.

Governor Roosevelt has avoided comment on war debts since the 1932 presidential race loomed ahead of him, and he is surrounded by two groups of advisers, one of which a sort of "shadow cabinet," is even more strongly in favor of generosity toward European debtors than any similar group in the Republican Party.

Both for Reëxamination

Thus both leaders, from the purely executive point of view, seem inclined to a reëxamination of debts which would climax the Lausanne Agreement, urged on Europe partially at least by American advice. But in their study of the forthcoming conference, leaders close to President Hoover realize that Congress is perhaps the most important factor to be reckoned with, and they have read with close attention the many irreconcilable statements now being handed out by congressmen in Washington. An early session of Congress is, of course, assumed to be necessary. Their examination leads these analysts to view two possibilities coming out of the Hoover-Roosevelt talks.

First is that the Democratic leadership, recognizing that underlying world facts force consideration of the debts question and a further temporary postponement of payments, will readily concur with President Hoover's suggestion to Congress for a new debt-funding commission to study matters thoroughly.

Acceptance of this position would, it is seen, line up incoming and outgoing executives in a united policy

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Bundles of Building Material 'Bombs' Army Fliers Will 'Shoot' at Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Army fliers are preparing to "bomb" a spot on the top of the Koolau Mountains, the range which forms the backbone of this island.

But instead of explosives the fliers will drop big bundles of sheet metal, lumber, nails and other building materials.

These will be dropped at a spot designated by forest rangers who will build a hut there. There are two huts on this mountain now, but they are five miles apart and the rangers sometimes have been unable to reach them because of the dense undergrowth and heavy rains. Because this is one of the wettest spots in the world, camping out overnight is not relished.

The huts are equipped with beds, a stove and cooking utensils. They are sometimes used by hikers on overnight excursions into the mountains.

Two have been built at spots where materials could be taken on the backs of mules. But a point midway between them could be reached only by man, so the army airmen volunteered to deliver the material at any place designated.

Although the mountain is only a few miles wide at this point, a party of soldiers from Schofield Barracks was lost recently for three days, during which it rained constantly.

Rangers devote most of their time to the destruction of wild pigs which damage the forest reserve there.

Dictator's Seat Found Unfit for Alessandri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A new presidential chair has been presented to the Government, to be used at the inauguration ceremony in the new year and thereafter by Dr. Arturo Alessandri and his successors.

The gift was subscribed by members of the private employees' association in Concepción, who sent a letter to President-Elect Alessandri, stating that they preferred not to have him "occupy the same seat as the dictators."

HOOVER ACTION ON DEBT NOTES STIRS CAPITAL

Increasing Sentiment Is Seen Against Attempt to Force Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Governor Roosevelt's telegram accepting an invitation to confer on war debts with President Hoover was announced today in an atmosphere of growing opposition to the efforts of leading European nations to reopen the intergovernmental debt problem for revision.

Congressional opinion appeared to have crystallized into two groups: those bluntly opposed to any reconsideration of the war-debt problem and those who are willing to consider only provided it is the basis for compensatory advantages to the United States as either in the line of disarmament agreements or trade concessions.

Some Democratic Senators and Representatives questioned on the debt situation were openly critical of Mr. Hoover's invitation to the Democratic President - Elect and charged it was an attempt to get the Democrats to assume responsibility for a situation which had been brought about by Republican initiative.

This apprehension was allayed, however, by the carefully-worded Roosevelt message, which indicated that although the President-Elect was willing to be personally appraised of the situation, he had no intention of assuming responsibility for solution of the problem at this time. It ended with a declaration that the question raised by the notes "creates a responsibility which rests upon those vested with executive and legislative authority."

No Concessions Expected

On the assumption that the temper of Congress remains as it appears to be now, observers here see little likelihood of any concessions being made to the debtor nations. The conferences requested in the respective British and French notes may be held, but temporary postponement of Dec. 15 payments requested in the notes appears practically impossible when it is considered that Congress alone can authorize postponement of interest payments, and that Congress meets only 10 days before the payments are due.

Conferences resulting from the debt notes will be unilateral, the United States treating separately with each of the debtor nations which asks a reconsideration of its case. This was made clear at the State Department yesterday by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and put at rest apprehension in some quarters that the European nations would have an opportunity to combine against this country in a single general conference.

A careful canvass of Congressional leaders who have arrived in Washington in advance of the convening of Congress failed to reveal a single unqualified expression of approval for the debt reconsideration sought by the foreign nations.

The Belgian Ambassador today presented a note to the American Government asking postponement of its interest payment of $2,125,000 due Dec. 15, and a conference to consider revision of its total debt to the United States.

Possibility of Revision

Whether the matter ever reaches Congress is now a major question raised by the prospective conference between the incumbent and incoming Presidents. It is generally agreed that Governor Roosevelt would command enough influence over his partisans in Congress to secure their support for a policy of revision should he take that course. But no indication is seen of such eventuality.

On the contrary the Roosevelt telegram is seen here as definite indication that the President-Elect plans to use whatever information he gets from Mr. Hoover solely for the purpose of better informing the Democratic leaders in Congress of the situation and that he will leave them for the time being absolutely free to follow their own inclinations on the war debt question.

This would leave on President Hoover all responsibility for framing the replies to the British and French notes which must be answered before Dec. 15.

ROOSEVELT TO CALL ON PRESIDENT

Agrees to Talk Over Debt Problem on 'Personal Informal' Basis

GLAD TO DISCUSS ENTIRE SITUATION

Says, However, Responsibility Now Rests on Those Who Are in Authority

President Hoover's request that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic President-Elect, meet him in Washington for a conference on the foreign debts question, and Governor Roosevelt's guarded acceptance, has set Washington and the nation buzzing.

Some Democrats say it is another attempt of Mr. Hoover "to pass the buck."

Others say Governor Roosevelt, putting the meeting on an "informal and personal" basis, blocked any attempt to put the responsibility on the Democrats.

President Hoover is elated at the Governor's agreement to meet him and feels that the promise of national unity on great questions of the day is assured.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President-Elect, is back at his desk in his study at the Executive Mansion today after the dispatch of a message to President Hoover accepting his invitation to talk over the war debts situation, but making it clear that the responsibility for a decision rests upon the present Administration and the Seventy-second Congress.

Governor Roosevelt's telegraphic reply to the President's conference suggestion, which was received on board the presidential special at Pratt, Kan., as Mr. Hoover was speeding back to Washington from Palo Alto, Calif., asks that his meeting with the President be "wholly informal and personal," and by inference declines the invitation to call in with him Democratic leaders of the new Congress.

The message was sent after Governor Roosevelt had conferred with Mr. Bernard Baruch, New York banker; Col. Edward M. House, a chief adviser on foreign relations of President Wilson, and Col. Louis McH. Howe, friend and close political associate of Governor Roosevelt for 20 years, and was in line with forecasts of his reaction to the President's suggestion. It clearly indicates that the President-Elect's visit to the White House will be more in the nature of a courtesy call than anything else.

It is not expected that Governor Roosevelt will call at the White House until Monday or Tuesday of next week. Meanwhile he will acquaint himself as thoroughly as possible with the whole debt problem, giving it as much time as he can spare from pressing state matters which have accumulated during his presidential campaign and in the forefront of which is the drafting of the state budget.

After three days of seclusion in the mansion—a period during which he denied himself both to visitors and the press—the Governor returned to his executive routine today, remaining in the mansion, however. Indications are that he will leave Albany on Friday for a week-end at his country place, Krum Elbow, at Hyde Park, about 60 miles south of Albany. After his talk with the President, he will continue south to Warm Springs, Ga., to remain there until early December.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The consensus in high Democratic circles here today over the reply of Governor Roosevelt to President Hoover's invitation for a conference on the question of the future policy of the United States on the war debts was one of high approval. While Governor Roosevelt received the President's suggestion cordially, it is said that he had skillfully reserved for himself the role of a cautious observer, leaving the problem of the immediate future for President Hoover to solve.

This bears out in chief part the contention in these quarters that the question of another debt holiday to European creditors of the United State is up to the Hoover Administration to decide since, it is held, Governor Roosevelt would not be a factor in governmental policies until after his inauguration next March.

These friends of the President-Elect do not see where any useful purpose could be served by Governor Roosevelt advising with the President on a policy which was shaped a year ago, when the debt moratorium was granted. They express the view that what is done now must be the inevitable sequence of the policy then adopted and of the conversations which the present Administration had with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Pierre Laval, the British and French Prime Ministers.

The most that Mr. Roosevelt can be expected to consider doing in conference with Mr. Hoover, they hold, is to listen respectfully to the President's views.

In high financial and political circles here it is felt that the whole debt problem is rapidly crystallizing to the point where the European debtors will offer a lump sum to the United States in settlement of their indebtedness as the next major move toward clearing up the financial wreckage of the World War.

Revolutionary Peace Project Is Seen in Full French Text

Memorandum Puts Teeth in Kellogg Pact and Gives League Increased Prestige—Severe Restrictions Placed on Development of Air Force

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP)—The text of the official English translation of the French disarmament plan, given out by the Foreign Office last night, follows:

In putting forward the proposals contained in the present memorandum the French delegation lays no claim to direct the work of the conference into entirely new channels.

Having endeavored to interpret the lesson to be drawn from the discussions which have been pursued at Geneva for the last eight months and adhering to the resolutions already adopted, it hopes that a large number of delegations will realize the expression of their own views on the proposals which it is putting forward, and that the conference, after studying this text, will find a system which, combined with previous proposals and particularly with those of President Hoover, will enable it to bring its task rapidly to a successful conclusion.

From the debates which have been going on since Feb. 3 certain lessons may be drawn.

It is now realized that the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, as provided in Article 8 of the Covenant, cannot be hoped for unless account is taken of the geographical situation and special conditions of each state and even of each continent.

Disarm for Security

It is also realized that the possibility of a reduction of armaments is closely bound up in the minds of governments with the conditions of security which exist or which may be created. At every stage of the debates this notion of security conceived not only for the advantage of one of several countries, but in the interests of all, has reappeared. Thus the problem before us has revealed itself to be political as much as technical; in the sphere of disarmament and in the sphere of security, progress must be made on parallel lines.

With this conclusion is connected another, which on the occasion of the discussions aroused by President Hoover's proposals met with unanimous approval, namely, that the task which lies before the conference consists in increasing the comparative power of the defense through decreases in the power of the attack. With this end in view, reductions of effectives and qualitative reductions of material have been contemplated.

Considered from the aspect of material alone, there appeared to be a danger that the problem would prove insoluble; then when effectives came to be considered, the difficulty arose of comparing different types of military organizations, each of which has its own special requirements and uses.

The French delegation is convinced that the conference, if it is to succeed, must not hesitate to examine the problem as a whole. It is much less important to inquire whether a particular type of material can facilitate aggression than to determine the form of military organization which in a given area and in given political conditions would make a policy of aggression more difficult. Once this has been determined, the difference in armies of the area considered will have to be brought into line with this type.

By this method and by this method alone can a solution be found for a problem which has recently arisen in an acute form before the conference.

Organization for Europe

When the French Government has objected to the conditions in which the claim for equality of rights has been put forward, while it does not recognize the force of the legal arguments on which this claim is based, and while it persists in the belief that any solution involving rearmament would be unacceptable as being contrary to the very purpose of the conference, it has never denied that the problem was among the political problems brought up before the conference, as was stated by the French Prime Minister on July 22 in the general commission.

The French delegation has every confidence that its proposals would permit of an equitable solution of this problem in the interests of general peace by the progressive equalization of the military status of the various countries and by an equal participation in the burdens and advantages of the organization of common action, all questions of rearmament being ruled out.

Such being the complexity and multiplicity of the questions which are before the conference, the French Government considers that it would be vain to endeavor to solve them all here and now by means of a plan of universal application. It, therefore, proposes that, subject to the adoption of a general convention defining their obligations as regards limitation, reduction and supervision of land, sea and air armaments, for all the powers, provision should be made for an organization for Europe capable of solving the problem of the reduction of the armaments in that continent both in its politics and in its technical aspects.

Attitude to Pact

The arrangements to be concluded will fix the reciprocal measures, whether more extensive or more definite, regarding limitation, reduction and supervision, which the states participating in this organization will accept as a counterpart of mutual obligations in the matter of security and in relation with the conditions peculiar to Europe and to each one of them.

The French Government hopes that this European system will appear to the powers which will not belong to it to be of sufficiently great general importance, from the point of view of the consolidation of peace, for them to render its application possible by agreeing, for their part, to give full effect to the guarantees arising out of the pacts by which they are already bound: The Pact of Paris or the Covenant of the League of Nations. Without this acceptance the plans would be impracticable.

Accordingly, the French delegation has the honor to submit to the general conference for the limitation and reduction of armaments the following group of proposals which form an indivisible whole:

Disarmament Proposals

Chapter I

All the powers taking part in the work of the conference shall be called upon to establish in an effective manner the following principles, which are generally recognized to be a necessary consequence of the pact for the renunciation of war:

(A) Any war undertaken in breach of the Paris pact is a matter of interest to all the powers and shall be regarded as a breach of the obligations assumed toward each one of them.

(B) In the event of a breach or threat of breach of the Paris pact, the said powers shall concert together as promptly as possible with a view to appealing to public opinion and agreeing upon the steps to be taken.

(C) In application of the Pact of Paris outlawing war, any breach of that pact shall involve the prohibition of direct or indirect economic or financial relations with the aggressor country. The powers shall undertake to adopt the necessary measures to make that prohibition immediately effective.

(D) The said powers shall declare their determination not to reorganize any de facto situation brought about in consequence of the violation of an international undertaking.

Chapter II

The application of the principles laid down in the previous chapter will make it possible to give full effect to the obligations devolving upon the members of the League of Nations under the Covenant and under the treaties they have concluded in conformity with the principles of the Covenant; the general convention on means of preventing war, the convention for financial assistance. France considers the effective and loyal appreciation of Article 16 as an essential element of the plan she has worked out.

Chapter III

The special organization for Europe which has already received a first realization in the Locarno treaties—which, it must be understood, must not be affected by any of the provisions of the present plan—will involve political arrangements and military arrangements.

This organization entails in the first place their acceptance by a sufficient number of powers, regard being had to their importance and geographical position, in order that the security of each of them should be insured in all circumstances.

Section A

The fundamental object of the political arrangements will be to define the conditions in which each of the states forming part of the European organization will be entitled to the coöperation of the other contracting states.

1. These arrangements will establish the right to assistance when a territory under the authority of one of the signatory powers is attacked or invaded by foreign forces. An aggression as thus defined cannot be taken to include certain cases, such as the existence of an agreement to the contrary, the case of self-defense (i. e. the repulsing of armed forces which have entered by violence the territory of the state which is defending itself) and action undertaken in execution of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations or specially authorized for any other reason by the council or assembly of the League.

2. The object of the assistance will be to put an end to the aggression, and to create a de facto situation which will allow a fair settlement of the consequences of the aggression.

3. The Council of the League of Nations will decide that assistance shall be given on simply ascertaining that an attack or invasion has taken place.

In order to facilitate any steps that may be necessary to ascertain the facts, there shall be established in each of the signatory states a commission consisting of diplomatic agents and military, naval and air attachés accredited to the government of that state, the members of this commission being appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. Any state which believes itself to be threatened or alleges that it has been attacked may demand that the necessary measures be taken to establish the facts.

4. The peaceful settlement of disputes between states which have signed the European agreement will be insured by the compulsory accession of those states to the general act of arbitration.

Should one of the signatories refuse to conform to the methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes, or execute an arbitral award or judicial decision, or to take necessary action when the Council of the League has established that there has been a breach of an international undertaking, the other party will submit the matter to the Council, which will decide what steps are to be taken. The contracting parties will lend assistance in carrying the decision into effect.

5. In the cases considered above, the Council's decisions will be taken by a majority vote.

6. To enable first aid to be given without delay to any state entitled to the assistance provided for in Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, the contracting powers will agree to the specialization of portions of their military forces under the conditions laid down in Section B below.

Section B

Corresponding to the political arrangements in Section A, above, there will be military arrangements aiming, on the basis of equality of defensive status, at:

1. Reducing the offensive character of the national forces in accordance with the principle laid down in the American proposal of June 22 last.

2. Specializing certain elements with a view to the most urgent operations involved in the common action, provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 8 and Paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

I

(A) The land forces assigned for the defense of the home frontiers of the states of continental Europe will be reduced to a uniform general type, that of a national short-service army with limited effectives, not adapted to a sudden offensive.

For this purpose under the conditions defined in paragraphs b, c and d below, as and when those conditions are fulfilled, the said forces will be organized on the following bases:

(B) Apart from the specialized elements for common action referred to in Paragraph II, no contracting party will be able to maintain in the forces assigned for the defense of its home territory units consisting of professional effectives or soldiers serving longer than the period fixed for its national army.

(C) The professional or long service effectives (instructors, specialists and cadres) of the national armies referred to in Paragraph A, will be limited on common bases and relation to the effectives of these armies.

(D) The effective of home police forces of a military character, more especially those living in barracks, will be limited on a basis of calculation common to all signatory states. Any excess over the figure, resulting from these calculations must be set off by an equivalent reduction in the effectives defined in Paragraph C.

(E) There shall be prohibited, for the national armies of the contracting powers at least, all powerful mobile material, especially such as would facilitate an attack on permanent fortifications (powerful artillery and powerful tanks).

It is quite obvious that the general convention will have to be established in conformity with these restrictions of material and with the following provisions:

II

(A) Each of the contracting powers will place permanently at the disposal of the League of Nations as a contingent for joint action a small number of specialized units consisting of troops serving a relatively long term and provided with the powerful materials prohibited for the national armies.

In order to be able, at the first call from the League of Nations and according to plans drawn up by a delegation of the League's permanent advisory commission, to provide the speedy aid to which any state party to the European arrangement would be entitled in the conditions contemplated in Section A, above, these specialized contingents will be kept constantly ready for action and will be formed on similar lines. The convention will stipulate the quota to be contributed by each state for such purpose.

(B) Apart from the normal armaments of the contingents contemplated above, any mobile land material which is prohibited for the national armies contemplated in Section 1 will be stored in each of the contracting states under international supervision. These stocks, will, if necessary, be placed at the disposal of the parties in aid of which collective action is taken.

(C) Any contracting party engaged in legitimate self-defense, as defined in the political arrangements in Section A, above, will regain the free use of the contingent maintained by it and of the stocks of materials in its territory.

III

In all the contracting powers, war materials, both those of the national defensive armies, and those of the contingents for common action, will gradually be made uniform, their manufacture being internationally supervised and organized.

IV.

There will be organized among the contracting powers a regular and permanent supervision of the execution of their obligations in regard to their armaments. This supervision will involve an investigation at least once a year.

V.

The general organization—to be established within a period to be fixed—being defined on the foregoing bases. The successive stages of its establishment will be settled, all arrangements being made for any of the parties concerned to be given at any time the necessary safeguards in regard to effectives and the value of the forces to be compared, and to insure that there is no increase of forces, or expenditure on armaments for any state, apart from any exceptions duly justified and accepted by the conference.

Chapter IV

Naval and overseas forces are evidently not affected directly by a continental system of the kind set out above. They stand primarily in relation, on the one hand, to the special needs for the protection of the territories for which certain powers are responsible overseas, as well as for the defense of the coasts of the home country or the colonies, and of the communications by sea, and on the other hand, to the naval or military forces of such powers as may not be parties to the arrangements proposed in chapter III.

Special Naval Conditions

That will not make it any less necessary to maintain the interdependence of the general system of military reduction adopted on the European continent and of the limitation of sea and oversea armament. Oversea forces should strictly, therefore, be calculated and specialized for the particular tasks incumbent upon them, and the resulting limitations shall be fixed by the general convention.

As regards naval forces, the solutions to be contemplated, whether in connection with security or in connection with the limitation and reduction of armaments, necessarily find place within a general framework applying equally to all maritime powers. But the conclusion at the Washington conference of the Pacific agreement, which made possible the signature of the naval treaty of 1922, has clearly shown the advantage of regional understandings of a political character for the purpose of facilitating the reduction of fighting fleets.

If such was the effect of an agreement whose scope was limited to certain restrictions on the use of naval bases and a simple undertaking on the part of the signatories to consult one another, it is reasonable to suppose that very much larger reductions of tonnage would be facilitated by agreements organizing, with all the necessary stipulations of detail, the cooperation of fleets in cases analogous to those contemplated in Section A of Chapter III. This applies in particular to the case of the conclusions of a Mediterranean pact between the naval powers concerned.

However this may be, it is in accordance with the spirit of the Hoover proposal that, in the case of naval armaments as of land armaments, the principal reductions should be effected in those categories of vessels which have been recognized as the most offensive, by means of the qualitative reduction of the characteristics at present fixed for certain types of war vessels. As regards quantitative reductions, under the terms of the Hoover proposal (the naval armaments have grown up in mutual relation to one another), it will be desirable to look for real and positive reductions of tonnage while leaving this relativity as it stands.

Consequently, subject to a special system applicable to fleets whose aggregate tonnage does not exceed 100,000 tons, the uniform percentage of reduction to be accepted should apply to the aggregate tonnages declared in 1931 by the different naval powers in reply to the questionnaire of the Council of the League as to the position of their armaments. It is unnecessary, from the standpoint of armaments, to distinguish in the case of naval forces between general and specialized forces.

But for the purpose of supplementing at sea the land action provided for in Chapter III, Section B II, every contracting power possessing naval forces shall, when called upon by the League of Nations, supply the emergency assistance to which any state which is victim of aggression would be entitled under the conditions laid down in Chapter III Section A. Such assistance shall include a certain proportion of vessels of every category, that proportion being stipulated beforehand in the convention.

Chapter V

It is clear, like the naval forces, the air forces cannot be directly affected by a continental system like that outlined in Chapter III. Nevertheless, in the matter of reduction of air armaments it would now appear possible to take a most important step forward, within the framework of the general convention, in view of the fact that the conference, acting on the proposals put before it for qualitative disarmament (to which were added the proposals of President Hoover), provided in its resolution of July 23 last for the total prohibition of bombardment from the air, subject to special guarantees for security in connection with non-military aviation.

It will be all to the good, however, if these results are defined, when the time comes, in a regional system, which can be made even more effective in the case of the air, if all the great air powers of Europe—continental and non-continental—agree to participate. Consequently, in addition to the provisions already proposed in the draft convention of the preparatory commission, the French delegation proposes the following body of measures:

1. All bombardment from the air shall be prohibited and bombing aircraft shall be abolished under the conditions for which the resolution of July 23 provides.

2. The necessary provisions for this purpose shall be settled in principle by the general convention, but these will be supplemented by a special arrangement with regard to the air applicable to Europe alone, regarding points which do not form part of the general agreement—in particular concerning the establishment of a European air transport union, which will intrust the management and supervision in Europe of public air transport to an international body and will insure the application of a system of safeguard against the use of civil aircraft for military purposes.

3. The importance of the obligations assumed in connection with the air is so great and the consequences of their violation would be so serious that it appears essential to give the League of Nations, at any rate in Europe, a powerful means of action capable of immediate intervention, as necessity arises, to guarantee the execution of the obligations in question.

League Air Force

Specialized air units, as in the case of the land army, possessing more powerful machines and more powerful equipment than the ordinary air unit, will be able to place adequate means of action at the disposal of the League. Going still further in this category of ideas, certain delegations, including the French delegation, have already suggested the establishment of an organically international air force, to be set up and maintained permanently by the League of Nations.

The provision of the material air force will be made easier by the abolition of bombing aircraft in the different national air forces, these aircraft being handed over to the League in accordance with executory regulations to be drawn up.

The staff will be provided by direct recruiting from volunteers of different nationalities in accordance with a quota system to be laid down. In conclusion, be it noted afresh that the several parts of this plan constitute one indivisible whole.

Examination has shown it to be based integrally on the application of the Pact of Paris and of the Covenant of the League of Nations, from which the French Government has declared its doctrine to be derived. As Sir John Simon observed in the House of Commons on Nov. 10, such a plan can only be carried out by stages, each subsequent stage being justified and prepared for by the proved consequence of what has gone before.

This means that each success will depend on the progress of the confidence which must grow up between people and on the loyalty with which it is carried out. It supposes the concentration of efforts and the determination to overcome the inevitable difficulties and not to sacrifice the realities of postive action to facile negations or criticism. France has desired to perform the duty, which is an imperative one for every country.

PARLEY IN ROME FOSTERS ACCORD BEHIND SCENES

Rapprochement of France, Italy and Yugoslavia Under Discussion

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 15—Conversations behind the scenes for an Italo-French-Yugoslavian rapprochement are about to begin here, the Monitor understands. The occasion is a conference on the European situation organized by the Royal Academy of Italy to which many eminent Europeans have been invited.

One of the delegates is M. Henry Bérenger, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate, and another is Dr. Momtchilo Nintchitch, Foreign Minister in Yugoslavia in 1924, who, during his term of office, signed an abortive treaty of friendship with Signor Benito Mussolini.

M. Berenger already has interviewed prominent Fascist officials. Although it is admitted serious obstacles still have to be overcome, there are distinct signs of improvement in the situation.

The conference which cloaks these developments opened here yesterday. It was called to examine such questions as Europe as a unit, the position and function of Europe in the world, the present European crisis and the possibility of European solidarity.

Care is being taken to prevent discussions in conference itself leaving the realm of theory for that of practice. Among other delegates are M. Joseph Avenol, new Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and Capt. Hermann Goering, Fascist Speaker of the German Reichstag.

FARM WOMEN ATTEND SAMPLE HOME MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Nov. 15—Kent County is solving part of its agricultural problem by the establishment of a sample farm and home market here every Saturday. It is fostered by the Kent County Chamber of Commerce and farm women bring their products, varying from roasting chickens to sausage and jellies, to the exchange for sale. The experiment, begun two weeks ago, has worked out successfully, according to chamber of commerce officials, and the market will be continued indefinitely.

Meanwhile directories are being printed, containing the names of farm women bringing produce here and the wares they have to offer. These are being circulated among housewives and other prospective buyers throughout the county. Instead of setting up an organization with a manager, each producer is selling her own goods. This plan, it is believed, will make for a better grade of product and simplify selling.

BRITISH BOYS TO FARM

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the Overseas League and other international organizations, announced recently that the league has undertaken to train 100 British boys and place them on farms in the United Kingdom. They will form the first of a series of boys to be trained and placed in a "back-to-the-land" drive.

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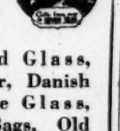

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FRENCH PLAN CRITICIZED BY LONDON PRESS

Power Given to League of Ordering Nation to War Decried by Times

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 15—Today's comment on the French disarmament plan is unanimous in saying that it constitutes a definite contribution to the task of consolidating peace. At the same time there is trenchant criticism, particularly of the political chapters of the proposed new convention.

The Times criticizes the proposals for international control of civil and military aviation, the method for ascertaining whether an act of aggression has been committed and the decision to give the League Council power to order a country to go to war by majority vote.

It cannot be supposed, The Times writes, "that any country would feel bound to go to war if its representatives on the Council had voted against application of the sanctions." A similar action is taken by the Daily Telegraph.

So far only an explanatory memorandum, not the full text, of the French plan is available here. This means that preliminary estimates may have to be revised. Meanwhile, however, it is noted that the French still keep in reserve details of the actual disarmament proposals. Their plan is a method of preventing aggression and organizing world forces for immediate attack on an aggressor if any state should still be rash enough to flout organized international opinion. It is presumed that the size of the armament cuts, to which the French will ultimately agree, will depend upon the extent to which the rest of the world accepts the French thesis as to the way to defeat aggression.

Mayor Plans to Aid Tax Delinquents

Mayor James M. Curley has moved to save the homes of several thousands of tax delinquents in Boston by asking them to pay at least 25 per cent of the amounts they owe to the city before Dec. 1. This consideration is made by the Mayor in a determined effort to do all that can be done to tide the home buyer over until better times.

Payments, as provided, would take at least 7000 parcels of real estate off the list of those to be sold on foreclosures Dec. 5, because of failures to pay 1931 taxes. Savings and cooperative banks have agreed to cooperate with the Mayor.

Legal counsel found that there was no statutory objection to the acceptance of more than 25 per cent of the unpaid taxes and withdrawal from the list of sales of those who comply with the provision. The Mayor made it plain that the complete cooperation of home owners must be obtained.

Hoover Reassured Of National Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

to present to Congress a policy to which President Hoover and many of the men whom Governor Roosevelt must take as his closest advisers, are deeply committed.

Another Possible Course

But the second possibility is that the two executives will bow to the dictum of Congress as expressed in its negative joint resolution, and together with Congress will form a "united American front" to meet the united European front now being thrust forward by the debtor nations.

The question being asked in the Hoover entourage, therefore, is, "Will it be a united American front against Europe or a united executive front to pass constructive measures through Congress?

It is recalled that the congressional fiat on debts was drafted in a session particularly notorious for its narrow partisanship, at a moment when anything and everything that President Hoover did or proposed was called wrong. Moreover, Congress's bark is very often worse than its bite, according to some advisers, who instance the ratification of the London naval treaty, and say that if congressional aid is sought in drafting a compromise measure, its passage can be secured.

But if Britain and France are spurned, if a do-nothing policy is followed, serious consequences are apprehended. The worst from the American point of view, it is felt, would be the loss of any future possibility of using debts as a level to force disarmament.

Doubtful Policy

It is pointed out that a policy which forces some European debtors to default on Dec. 15, will have disposed of the goose which though it may not have laid the golden eggs, was at least a likely denizen of disarmament poultry yard. For once default takes place the debts are gone, and with them all possibility of further negotiation, or use of them as a bargaining force.

All these arguments are being weighed by President Hoover as he prepares for the Roosevelt conference. It is likely that at the first meeting only debts will be discussed. And of course the extent to which the President-Elect will care to cooperate and to accept responsibility remains to be determined.

But, while the future of the debts rests uncertain and somewhat disquieting, it is certain that national unity between the two executives is in framework achieved. That much, it is pointed out, is an unprecedented achievement, destined to make American history.

President Hoover spent the day in his preparations for coming events, and his train has been making record time toward Washington with no speeches and only the briefest stops to greet assembled crowds. People are always making gifts to the President, but a climax was reached last night when 70 ducks were loaded on the train, as a free will offering.

Let's talk turkey

Declare a moratorium on bother and fuss, come have your Thanksgiving in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, and Atlantic City.

A brisk walk along the Boardwalk. Golf—or a ride on the beach. Then dinner . . . and such a dinner! . . . at your own family table! That's a real Thanksgiving. Turkey . . . and no trouble!

In the hotel there are game rooms, a gymnasium, entertainments, a children's playroom. Christian Science church in our block. *Winter rates.* Write for literature.

American and European Plans

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Boston Art Notes

Irving and Casson Galleries

Mr. Kenneth Bates, sole exhibitor at the Irving and Casson Galleries in Copley Square, is an associate of the Mystic Valley Painters. New England serves for the background of his pictures, and his response to the pictorial character of its environment is fresh and authentic.

The collection of canvases by this painter indicates an indefatigable application. All sorts of "arrangements," allegories, pastorals show his varied interests and his ability to find painting material at every turn. Indoors, there are porcelains, plants, fabrics; outdoors, there are vistas of spreading landscape.

Among the latter subjects are some touching depictions of the countryside, with its stone walls and rambling pastures. Mr. Bates paints it simply, with few details—bare trees, a grazing animal—but he succeeds in establishing the atmosphere and recalling vividly the peculiar sentimental feeling associated with those open spaces. Earthy amber tints prevail in the palette.

Other bucolic subjects include some heroic depictions of sowers and reapers. Mr. Bates has handled the man who works the soil with an epical grandeur. He draws him with square muscle and vigorous bearing. He employs the concise conventions which have been inspired by cubistic modes. This idea is well adapted to painting, especially to mural decoration. No doubt Mr. Bates plans these pictures in terms of large wall areas, which lend themselves to expansive allegorical ideas. The younger artist is to be encouraged in this direction, for undoubtedly painters will tend more and more toward this useful function.

Public Library

Illustrations from books by Louisa M. Alcott of "Little Women" fame are on view at the Boston Public Library. They are interesting in view of the developments in illustration of children's books in recent years. The gentle, sentimental trend of Victorian illustration is touching to this day and there is probably as much demand for this earlier style as for the more sophisticated developments of later schools. D. A.

Music

"La Bohème"

Last night, in the Boston Opera House, the San Carlo Opera Company opened its second and last week in Boston with Puccini's "La Bohème."

From the size of the house last night, it would seem that if the San Carlo Company were to exercise sufficient patience with its Boston patrons, it might hope for audiences in ever increasing numbers. Not only were the galleries well filled, but the orchestra also was well patronized. And justly so, for the performance was one of the best the company has given so far. Each singer seemed at home in his part, and the various bits of action were well directed.

Miss Bianca Saroya distinguished herself as Mimi, singing and carrying the action without apparent effort. Miss Ethel Fox brought both voice and histrionic ability to her interpretation of the rôle of Musetta, in which she displayed no inconsiderable flair for comedy.

Mr. Dimitri Onofrei evidently found the rôle of Rodolfo to his liking, and to judge from his reception, the audience found him wholly satisfying. Of his three colleagues, Marcello, Colline and Shaunard, one writes also in commendation. Mr. Mario Valle made of Marcello a likable fellow, while Messrs. Amund Sjovik and Stephan Kazakevich lent agreeable voices and helpful action. Upon the capable shoulders of Mr. Natale Cervi fell the two rôles of Benoit and Alcindoro, which he carried with apparent ease. And last, but by no means least, to Mr. Peroni our thanks for an evening of excellent entertainment.

Walter Damrosch

Yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Statler ballroom, Mr. Walter Damrosch gave the third and last of his series of opera talks. Having chosen the Wagnerian trilogy of operas as a foundation upon which to base these talks, he devoted this final afternoon to a discussion of "Götterdämmerung," illustrating his points with many of the most beautiful passages from the opera.

As Mr. Damrosch outlined the theme of this magnificent work, one became aware of the tremendous vitality of the message. It is safe to assume that for many of his listeners "Götterdämmerung" will now be a far more intelligible opera. For one whose interests are now so varied, Dr. Damrosch offers some piano performances which are a revelation of the sonorous as well as the limpid and subtle in tone. In tone and word he offers his listeners the essence of the work under consideration without destroying the continuity of the story, and without detaching it entirely from its position in relation to the rest of the "Ring." The large audience gave its enthusiastic approval of the recital-talk.

G. M. S.

SMITH SHOWS TREND TO HIGHER DEGREES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 15 (AP)—A bachelor's degree, long cherished in the eyes of young women college undergraduates, no longer is sufficient to open the doors to paying positions in the business and professional world, Dr. Mabelle B. Blake, personnel director at Smith College, announced in a report yesterday.

Dr. Blake, whose department has more than 3000 interviews with young women students a year, said that young women must have advanced training today if they want a good job, and that most students are preparing for it.

If you like to be

SURE

about things

PERHAPS you're one of those people who don't like to grope blindfold when buying something that affects personal welfare. In the cleansing of your teeth, especially, you want to be certain that the dentifrice you choose is safe and effective.

Squibb Dental Cream is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia — pure, creamy and palatable. There is no grit in Squibb's —no astringent— nothing which might injure.

NOW— a new size at 25c to meet a growing demand —in addition to the over-size tube at 40c

Try Squibb Dental Cream. See how beautifully it cleans—how it brings out the natural brilliance of your teeth! Start using this *safe* dental cream today.

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

Headlights Are Excess Equipment Here

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIGHWAY IN HOLLAND LIGHTED BY SODIUM VAPOR LAMPS

New Road-Lighting Lamp Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAASTRICH, Holland—Driving at night at 60 miles an hour without headlights with perfect visibility of the road ahead is possible on one mile of highway between this city and Nijmegen, due to a remarkable new road-lighting lamp developed by the Philips Glowlampworks of Eindhoven, by Prof. Gilles Holst and his staff.

Neon gas and sodium vapor are the elements in the lamp which make possible such effective road lighting. The light, a rather pleasant yellow-orange color, is almost monochromatic, which tends to make marked contrasts. This results in an extraordinarily clear outline of all objects along the road.

The lamps are placed at a height above the highway of 26 feet and about 83 feet apart. While special reflectors tend to keep the rays from hitting the eye the nature of the light itself is such that there is little glare and the eye is attracted to the road rather than to the lights.

The lights were originally tested in the manufacturer's laboratory grounds for a year before the road test was made. Since this original installation, a new and successful application of this type of road lighting has been put in operation at Zurich, Switz. European experts assert that this new sodium vapor lamp is considerably in advance of any highway lighting in the world, including that of the United States, where much attention has been paid to that subject.

SHIPPERS' BOARDS TO DISCUSS SERVICE

Success of the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards, of which there are 13 throughout the United States, sponsored by the American Railway Association, in solving car service problems, has led to hope of broadening their scope. This will be discussed at a meeting at Chicago tomorrow and Thursday, according to Mr. William H. Day, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who started West today to attend the meetings.

The organization provides a common meeting ground for carriers and shippers for discussion of car service problems, Mr. Day said. They helped by forecasting business requirements in a transportation way. Now it is proposed by large New England industrial factors to attend the meeting in the interest of this section of the country.

DETROIT EDISON CO. NET

Detroit Edison Company net for the 12 months ended Oct. 31 was $7,187,029 or $3.65 a share, after charges, compared with $11,341,649 a year before or $8.92 a share.

High School Students Work For Diplomas and Livestock

Californian Institution Has Department of Agriculture Which Is Backed by Local Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—All high school students look ahead to owning a diploma, but at the Kern County Union High School here many, as a result of their four years' work, also look ahead to owning a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, or a pen of swine.

Not that the school board presents them on graduation day with a load of livestock, for the flocks and herds are a result of the students' own hard work, encouraged by the school's department of agriculture, and backed by local banks.

It is a part of the program mapped out for agricultural students by Mr. H. K. Dickson, head of the department, who encourages freshmen to buy a cow, a ewe, a sow or a few chickens and get into the business. Over $90,000 has been loaned to students, mostly boys for this purpose, and they have paid practically all of it back.

To see how this is done one may take the case of John Portman. When John was a freshman he paid $100 for a two-month-old purebred Holstein calf. In two years she won enough prize money at the state and county fairs to pay back most of the purchase price. Two years later she made a record of 350 pounds of butterfat and over 10,000 pounds of milk. A calf was sold for $125.

John concludes his story in the booklet published by the students of the department, "I am glad that I bought my cow when I did because my herd is now large enough to enable me to start a dairy, or to sell the animals for a nice sum and pay my college education."

Although boys predominate in the work, a few farmer girls have been successful, too. In a booklet featuring sheep Miss Vada David declares that she and two sisters have found sheep growing to be profitable. At the San Francisco Junior Livestock Show she won an $8 prize and sold her lambs for nearly $40.

GROSSMAN TO HEAD B. U. HONOR GROUP

Mr. Max R. Grossman, instructor in Boston University's department of jounalism, has been elected president of the B. U. chapter of Beta Gamma Sigma, national scholarship fraternity of schools and colleges of commerce, it was announced today.

Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of the B. U. college of business administration, was chosen as the chapter's delegate to the triennial convention of the fraternity to be held next spring in Lexington, Ky. Other officers chosen were: Richard William; vice-president; Howard Q. Bunker, secretary; Wilfred B. Wells, treasurer; William Kumpel, auditor, and Prof. Roy Davis, Aaron Davidson, George Hayes and Donald R. Boyer, executive committee members.

Early in December

CHEVROLET

will present

A NEW CAR

of such importance that no person interested in the purchase of a low-priced automobile can afford to disregard it . . .

AMERICA naturally expects big things of Chevrolet. For it is Chevrolet that first brought beauty and comfort to the low-price field . . . pioneered the six-cylinder engine . . . built the most economical cars, and the most dependable. *And it is Chevrolet who has led the world in sales for 4 of the past 6 years.** So each year at this time America looks to the leader to learn what's new in the way of low-priced transportation.

And again America's confidence is fully justified. *The new Chevrolet, to appear next month, advances standards in every phase of motoring.* Again Chevrolet has broken boldly with the past wherever change means improvement in style, comfort, smoothness, performance, safety, economy, and dependability.

Chevrolet engineers have packed this latest of a long line of successful cars with thrill after thrill and advancement after advancement. Fisher body craftsmen have taken advantage of an even longer wheelbase to contribute coachwork which is unique in the low-price field—including dynamic new styling, and an invention which you will immediately recognize as one of the most fundamental comfort improvements of all time. And the experience gained in the production of more than 8,000,000 cars, together with the marked advantages that naturally accrue to the leader in sales, has made it possible to build the new Chevrolet at a price which takes account of today's incomes.

So keep an open mind on the question of an automobile purchase until you see Chevrolet's Great American Value for 1933. *And watch for it next month!* It will prove to you, beyond a doubt, that this is the time to buy a car, and *this is the car to buy.*

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., Detroit, Mich. *Division of General Motors*

*1932 position based on latest available registration figures

CHEVROLET

"THE LEADER CAN ACCOMPLISH WHAT OTHERS DARE NOT TRY"

SAFETY COUNCIL LEADER ATTESTS DRY LAW'S VALUE

Drunkenness Said to Have Ceased to Parade Blatantly on Streets

Prohibition has educated the public away from drunkenness, according to Mr. Lewis E. MacBrayne, general-manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council. Having studied nation-wide conditions as they touch on the problem of traffic safety, Mr. MacBrayne declares there is no doubt that drunkenness has ceased to parade itself blatantly on the streets and that it manifests itself only in the "shabby fringes of towns" and then in a mild form.

Refusing to pass judgment on assertions by wet interests that liquor is as available as ever, he said if that be the case, the people under national prohibition have learned to "match the ubiquity of liquor with the good grace to stay out of sight" when under its influence.

He said people in the last decade have learned new habits of living, indicating that liquor had actually proved much more difficult to come by. The radio has pushed back provincial horizons of culture and brought to countless living-rooms all the operatic, literary and philosophical talent of the world, and, he continued, the automobile, which has intrenched itself as a habit of millions, has carried people far beyond the corner saloon.

Prohibition has proved of inestimable value, he indicated, by coinciding with the marked impetus in the transmittance of luxuries to the people. By drastically curtailing the consumption of liquor or relegating it to the background, he pointed out, prohibition has provided a sane environment in which people have adjusted themselves to the new devices and have made them a part of a sober and entertaining mode of living.

Contemplating the insistent demand for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or modification of the Volstead Act, he declared, liquidation of the experiment even in this way will illustrate that it has advanced the cause of temperance. Assuming that it is true that the years of the dry law have been years of temperance education and habit diversion, he said the people would still cling in varying degrees to their newly acquired manners. Some would avoid intemperance because they have learned to prefer the radio and the automobile as a form of pastime, others would avoid intemperance because the hazards of a mechanized era, sprung like a mushroom from the early twenties, will dictate unprecedented care, and the others will in all probability find the external demands for temperance more acute, because of these very hazards.

In the event of any modification of the liquor laws to make intoxicants more accessible, the safety units will be confronted with an intense and entirely new problem of assuring safety, even assuming the majority of the people have the good sense to remain sober. The problem would be double-edged, he said, for there would be the pedestrian and the driver of the automobile to be taught that liquor had come back into a wholly different civilization—that of the dynamo and whirring wheels—and that sobriety is no longer merely a desirable moral state, but a condition essential to self-preservation.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Brookline High School Auditorium, Greenough and Tappan Streets, Brookline, 8.

Labrador Bazaar, sale and exhibit of articles made by natives, benefit Grenfell Mission, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all evening.

B. U. school of religious education and social service: Annual fall demonstration, play and musical program, Fox Hall, 20 Mount Vernon Street, 8.

Radcliffe Club of Boston: Meeting, address, "The Experience of Poetry," by Mr. T. S. Eliot, Charles Eliot Norton poetry lecturer at Harvard, Agassiz House, Cambridge, 8:15.

Friends of Drama: Presentation of Martin Flavin's "Broken Dishes," Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington, 8.

Simmons Club of Boston: Dinner and meeting, talk on books of the season, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Juniors: Membership dance, Hotel Kenmore, 8:30.

Horticultural Hall: Autumn flower show, auspices Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Boston, until 10. Open to public.

Isongy School of Music: Open house concert by faculty members, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Business of Professional Women's Club: Dinner and meeting, preceded by organ recital; speaking program; Hotel Bradford, 5:45.

Manuscript Club of Boston: Meeting, talk on dramatic criticism and play writing, Hotel Westminster, 8.

Dodge Motorcar Company: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

New England Railroad Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Plymouth—"Whistling in the Dark," 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Anne Eagleston Kydd, 8:15.

Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley—Paul Kochanski, violinist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Florence Crittenton bazaar and fashion show, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Boston Public Library: Exhibition of Louisa M. Alcott centennial collection of books and pictures, Boston Public Library, through Dec. 4.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Exhibition of needlework, 264 Boylston Street, through Saturday.

New England Ice Cream Manufacturers: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: Luncheon and meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "England and Scotland," 10 and 2:30; "American Indian Children," 11; Orchestra and Clipping Club meetings, 4 and 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Final lecture in travel series, "Castles on the Rhine, in Song and Story Seen by the Traveller Today," by Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, 11. Also free guidance in Egyptian Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Harvard University: Lecture in German, "The Disintegration of the Late Gothic Structure, 1450 to 1480," by Prof. Wilhelm Kohler, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, Cambridge, 4. Open to the public.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Horticultural Hall: Autumn flower show, auspices Gardners' and Florists' Club of Boston, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Open to public.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Hotel Statler—Lucrezia Bori, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; Continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Huestis. Through Nov. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Oil and charcoal portraits and bookplates by Patricia Marshall Tate.

Irving and Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Kenneth Bates. Through Nov. 19.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. I. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 3.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 3. Landscapes and sketches by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 19.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Wednesday partly cloudy and colder, probably with some rain; moderate to fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, warmer in south and central and colder in extreme north portions tonight; Wednesday rain and colder in south and rain changing to snow and much colder in north portions.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by rain Wednesday; colder Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh, and fair weather tonight; Wednesday overcast, followed by rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	52	Montreal	40	40
Bismarck	-2	8	Nantucket	50	50
Boston	45	52	New Orleans	60	68
Buffalo	48	54	New York	46	52
Calgary	-4	0	Norfolk, Va.	42	56
Charleston	50	56	North Platte	16	26
Chicago	34	56	Philadelphia	42	52
Cincinnati	48	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	80
Denver	22	60	Pittsburgh	46	56
Eastport, Me.	48	48	Portland, Me.	38	44
Hatteras	52	56	Raleigh	42	56
Honolulu, T.H. 5p.m. Nov.14	76	..	St. Louis	26	62
		82	St. Paul	4	20
Helena, Mont.	22	34	Salt Lake City	32	46
Huron, S. D.	2	18	San Francisco	52	64
Jacksonville	54	60	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	58
Kansas City	20	62	Seattle	46	50
Key West	70	70	Tampa	56	68
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	38	54
Memphis	56	64	Wichita, Kan.	20	64
Miami, Fla.	74	74	Williston, N.D.	-6	8

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 14.
B—Maximum Nov. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:26 p. m., Wednesday 11:31 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Musical Dreams.
7:30 Jack and Jane, musical skit.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Bond Bakers Revel: Neal O'Hara; Eleanor Talcott; Grin and Bearit; Rines Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 "Moods and Melodies."
10:00 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Jimmy McHale's Cascade Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, National Grand Opera Company: "Aida."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Elizabeth Cushman, soprano.
5:15 People's Symphony Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 Del Castillo, organist.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Myrt and Marge.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Harry Barris's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Evening Melodies; soloist.
8:45 Columbian Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Raymond Paige's Orchestra.
10:00 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Musical Comedy Memories.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures," duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Springfield Symphony Orchestra, Arthur H. Turner, conductor; Hans Barth, pianist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Jay C. Flippen-cies; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal, baritone.
11:00 CBS, Red Cross Program; Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Recorded music.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Soloist; recordings.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:35 p. m.—Studio music.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension: "Real Estate Law."
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:30 p. m.—Studio recital.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Chamber Music.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:55 a. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.

WNAC

6:30-11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBC programs.

CRANBERRY CROP SHOWS DECREASE

Massachusetts' annual cranberry crop is expected to total 360,000 barrels, compared with 450,000 barrels harvested in 1931 and 392,800 barrels the five-year average 1925-29, figures just released by the United States Department of Agriculture show. The estimated crop in the State is the smallest since 1928. Barrels are showing good keeping qualities and shrinkage should be about normal, the report says.

The 1932 production of cranberries for the United States was estimated by the bureau on Nov. 1 to be 520,350 barrels compared with 526,630 barrels expected a month ago. The cranberry crop for the country as a whole is the smallest since 1927 and is 20 per cent less than the crop harvest last year.

Theaters

"Whistling in the Dark"

Plymouth Theater—Alexander McKaig presents Ernest Truex in "Whistling in the Dark," by Laurence Gross and Edward Childs Carpenter. Directed by Frank Craven. Fifth production of the American Theater Society. Week beginning Nov. 14, 1932.

This clever concoction of farce-mystery play material provides an amusing entertainment. It recounts the thrilling adventure of a writer of mystery novels who while house-hunting with his fiancée is held with her by gangsters and compelled to devise a method of homicide which will enable them to eliminate an enemy without being caught. He works out a scheme involving toothpaste, and eventually, by use of the radio, contrives a rescue and saves the intended victim.

Happily, as the play is directed, the comedy element, rather than the melodramatic, is uppermost. Allowing full credit to the authors for the ingenuity of their plot, chief credit for the success of the play must still go to Mr. Truex, whose subtle comedic methods kept the audience in continuous gurgles of appreciation. Miss Claire Trevor deals intelligently with a part for which she is hardly the type. Miss Martha Mayo does well with a silent rôle. Mr. Robert Gleckler is sufficiently sinister as the chief of the gangsters, Mr. S. Henry Norell contributes an excellent bit as a double-crossing member of the gang and the rest of the cast is satisfactory. There is rather free use of profanity, which very likely will be modified in later performances. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The new revue, "Walk a Little Faster," opens Friday night at the Majestic, with Miss Beatrice Lillie and Clark and McCullough.

To the Hollis next Monday comes a new play, "The Chillingtons," with a cast including Messrs. Leo Carroll and John Buckler and Miss Viola Roach.

The Lehár operetta, "The Land of Smiles," with Mr. Charles Hackett, lately of the Chicago Opera, as leading tenor, is scheduled to open Dec. 26, probably at the Shubert.

The American Theater Society will begin a second subscription season of five plays at the Plymouth Dec. 26. Plays under consideration include "The Good Earth," "There's Always Juliet," "Mademoiselle," "Success Story" and "When Ladies Meet."

Mme. Maria Jeritza, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera, will appear twice this week with the San Carlists at the Boston Opera House: tomorrow evening as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Friday evening as Elsa in "Lohengrin."

The German film operetta, "Two Hearts in Waltz Time" is in its second week at the Fine Arts.

Mr. Ernest Newman begins a series of travel talks on "Around the World" on Nov. 18 at Symphony Hall.

'El' Board Blocks Plans for Subway

Prospects of boring a subway under Huntington Avenue within the next year at least were blocked by the directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company yesterday. Following a meeting of the Board, Mr. Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman, stated that the road's finances did not warrant a start on the proposed tube.

Mayor James M. Curley, one of the leading sponsors of the tunnel, expressed his keen regret yesterday upon learning of the decision of the directors. The act authorizing expenditures of $8,500,000 was passed by the 1932 Legislature, accepted by the City Council and approved by the Mayor as an unemployment relief measure which would give work to 3000 men for two years. The Mayor also pointed out that the project would save $1,000,000 in public welfare funds.

The original act calls for the extension of the Boylston Street subway along Huntington Avenue to Brookline Village. With the directors disapproving this plan, the Legislature is expected to take under consideration a modified plan to construct the subway to Gainsboro Street at a cost of $4,800,000.

BOY SCOUTS WORK TO PRESENT CIRCUS

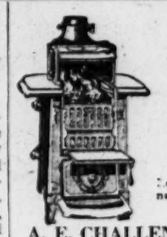
A circus is in town. No, not the big one, but a real circus just the same, for the Ellis Memorial Troop 24, of the Boston Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, is to conduct "An Old Time Scout Circus" at the Ellis Memorial Settlement House, 66 Berkeley Street, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m.

Miss Jane R. McCrady, director of the house, Mr. Timothy Bresnahan, boys' work director; Mr. Richard E. Finn, Scoutmaster, and the Scouts are hard at work preparing the house for the occasion. A capacity crowd is expected to witness the fun. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

BRAZIL TO TRADE COFFEE FOR WHEAT

Another full shipment of American wheat will be taken to Brazil by the British steamer Temple Lane which arrived at Boston today from Newcastle-on-Tyne to load 260,000 bushels of wheat here.

This is part of the huge exchange on the part of the United States Government to absorb the Federal Farm Board wheat surplus by trading it with the Brazilian Government for coffee. The vessel is on the berth at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, and probably will clear the latter part of the week.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DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
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COURT VACATES RESTRAINT RULE CORD OBTAINED

Aviation Corporation Free to Consider Contract With North American

DOVER, Del., Nov. 15 (AP)—An order issued last week restraining Aviation Corporation, Inc., from consummating a contract with North American Aviation, Inc., for the purchase of certain assets of the latter concern, was dissolved and vacated yesterday by Chancellor J. O. Wolcott.

The restraining order was issued after the filing of a bill by the Cord Corporation, owner of upward of 750,000 shares of Aviation Corporation stock.

The contract called for the purchase of certain assets of North American Aviation, Inc., by the Aviation Corporation in exchange for approximately 1,997,776 shares of the Aviation Corporation stock.

Chancellor Wolcott, in dissolving and vacating the order, said he felt that the directors of Aviation Corporation first should be given an opportunity to consider the contract and either approve or disapprove it.

It was pointed out to the court that the contract must be acted upon not only by the directors but also by the stockholders.

Counsel for both sides agreed that the meeting of directors scheduled for today in New York for consideration of the contract should be adjourned for one week to give Mr. E. L. Cord, president of the Cord Corporation, an opportunity to come east and attend the meeting.

The bill filed by the Cord Corporation last week stated Mr. Cord believed the assets "to be worth less than half of the value of the stock supposed to be issued for payment."

Aviation Corporation Victory, Cohu Declares

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Lamotte T. Cohu, president of Aviation Corporation, Inc., in a statement yesterday hailed as "a victory for us," the action of the Dover, Del., court in vacating a restraining order obtained against Aviation Corporation by the Cord Corporation.

"It permits us now to present the facts to our stockholders," he said.

He said Mr. E. L. Cord, president of the Cord Corporation, since the outset of his association with Aviation Corporation had repeatedly proposed and pressed for the acquisition of the transport subsidiary of North American Aviation, Inc., and had been in complete accord with the management in that this was a logical step in extension of the system.

The first intimation he had that Mr. Cord might be opposed to the North American acquisition, he said, developed when Mr. Cord objected to the holding of the special directors' meeting called for the express purpose of submitting the acquisition to stockholders for their approval.

Cord to Attend Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 (AP)—Mr. E. L. Cord, automobile and aviation executive, and several associates, will leave here Friday for New York to attend a meeting of directors of the Aviation Corporation of Delaware, for which he is waging a fight for control.

Mr. Cord's decision to go east followed an announcement of dissolution of an injunction obtained by him and permitting the directors to meet Dec. 21.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Rozella D. Currier, Caribou, Maine.
Mary D. Stanley, Milton, Mass.
Mrs. Lefie B. Ross, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss Mable B. Bishop, Evanston, Ill.
Martha Gresham, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Carrose Harris, New York, N. Y.

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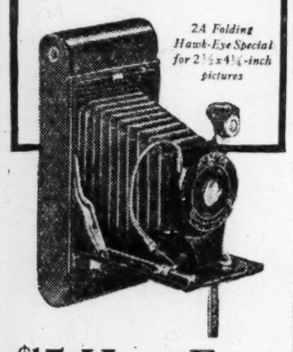

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School Expenses In Massachusetts Cut $4,000,000

Despite sharp retrenchments and economies in operation of public schools in Massachusetts, officials have made every effort to avoid a lowering in the standard of educational opportunity afforded more than 750,000 pupils in attendance, according to a survey just completed by the State Department of Education. Data have been received and tabulated from each of the 355 towns and cities of the Commonwealth.

Funds available for schools in the State for the current year are nearly $4,000,000 less than last year, it is revealed in the survey.

The department reports that this is the first year since 1879 when such a situation has existed. For more than half a century, the annual appropriations for schools have increased with enlarged enrollments, and the consequent expansion in the curricula. The survey shows a marked decrease in financial support for schools and greatly increased school enrollment.

Schools have effected economies, the survey found, through consolidation of small buildings, schools and classes, with the resulting elimination of 655 teaching positions. There has been a further reduction of 219 teaching jobs in such subjects as music, art, homemaking and shop work for boys. It is reported that salaries have been reduced in 72 towns and cities. In 97 communities, contributions have been made by employees of the school departments, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent of their salaries. In only 22 cases has the length of the school year been reduced, and in only 25 cases has the entering age to school been raised.

B. U. Reports 10,989 Students

Despite a drop of 1506 in the total number of student full-time enrollments this year, Boston University is more than holding its own in the present economic crisis, according to the first official statement on enrollment by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president. The full-time students number 8910, he reported, with the total enrollment, including summer session and extra-mural courses, to 10,989.

Evening students and teachers who normally study under the Harvard-Boston University arrangement form the majority of the shrinkage in numbers, Dr. Marsh reports.

Three departments—the school of theology, school of medicine and the college and extension courses, have higher registration than last year. The college of business administration with 2910 students leads the college. The school of education is second with 2469 and the 1932 summer session third with 1717 registrations.

BOSTON IMPORT VALUES GAIN

For the second consecutive week, the value of imports at Boston for immediate consumption, showed substantial gains, it is announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. During the week ending Nov. 12, imports for immediate consumption were valued at $1,360,169, compared with $1,193,176 a week ago and $946,895 two weeks ago.

CANADIAN WHEAT PRICE KEPT UP BY GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister Discloses Methods Practiced to Support Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 15—That the Federal Government through an agent has been purchasing wheat on the Winnipeg exchange for the past two years, in order to support the market and to prevent wheat falling to ruinous levels, was disclosed in Parliament yesterday by Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, in the course of a long explanation of the wheat situation.

In December, 1930, the Federal Government came to the rescue of the wheat pools, taking over their carry-over of wheat and placing Mr. John I. McFarland, grain operator of Calgary, in charge of its liquidation of carry-over.

In addition to this assistance to the western farmers, Mr. Bennett explained that the Government had used Mr. McFarland to carry on substantial "stabilization" operations on the Winnipeg grain market. Failing such stabilization, he believed that the Canadian crop of 1932 could not have been marketed without driving wheat prices below 40 cents a bushel.

Agent Acts for Government

The western farmer sells his wheat to a country elevator which, unable to finance its purchase out of capital, sells on the pit as it buys from the farmer. This operation is known as hedging. In normal times hedges are bought by the bona fide grain trade—millions of foreign importers and by western speculators.

In the last two years the speculators have disappeared from the market and Mr. McFarland, using money obtained from banks on a government guarantee, has performed the practice of the speculator in purchasing hedges.

Mr. Bennett did not say how much wheat had been taken over from pools or how much wheat has been acquired on hedges, but he did say that the maximum loss that the Government might sustain would not exceed the cost of a 5-cent wheat bonus on a 1932 crop. Such a bonus would cost approximately $17,500,000.

Estimates on Carry-Over

Chief interest from the viewpoint of the United States and European countries centers in the amount of wheat the Canadian Government has taken over. Unofficially, it is understood that the Government holds 75,000,000 bushels acquired at the time the wheat pool carry-over was taken over, and has added some 50,000,000 bushels in the stabilization operations.

The present crop is placed at 432,000,000 bushels, of which 100,000,000 bushels have already been exported—the heaviest export, except for 1928, in the history of Canada in the past decade, and probably 25,000,000 bushels have been bought for domestic consumption.

All told 225,000,000 bushels of the new crop have been marketed by the farmer, 175,000,000 of which have been sold outright, and the rest being stored in elevators for future sale.

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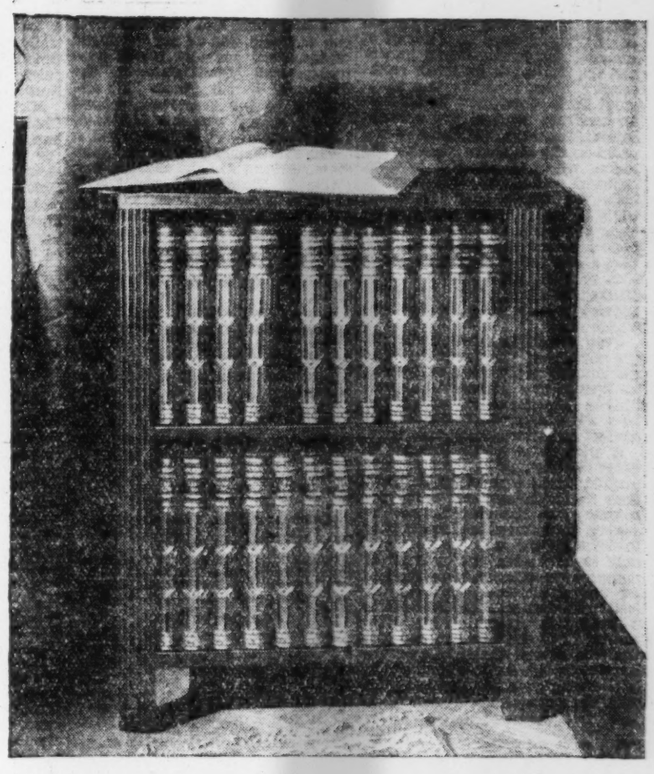

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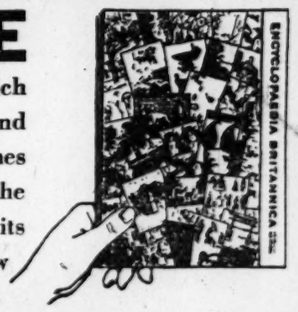

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N. Y. U. HARRIER IS HOME FIRST

Intercollegiate Team Championship Won by Manhattan, However

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. CROSS-COUNTRY STANDING

College	Points
Manhattan	51
Syracuse	111
New York	115
Michigan State	120
Penn State	128
Harvard	170
Cornell	208
Maine	211
Yale	213
Pittsburgh	277
Princeton	303
Columbia	319
Dartmouth	325
M. I. T.	333
Fordham	376

FRESHMAN TEAM STANDING

Manhattan	47
Princeton	63
Yale	84
Rutgers	133
New York	136
Fordham	163
C. C. N. Y.	170
Columbia	181
M. I. T.	191

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—New York runners practically dominated the annual runs of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the twenty-fourth varsity and the thirteenth freshman cross-country races, over the Van Cortlandt Park course, now in far better condition than in any previous season. Manhattan College, now situated on the hilltop overlooking the course, where its athletes practice, captured the team championship, both for varsity and freshmen, while George H. Barker '33 of New York University, won the individual honors among the varsity runners, with a new record for the course of 28m. 58 4-5s., while Joseph P. McCluskey '33 of Fordham University, running the six miles in 29m. 8s., was second.

Even though Daniel U. Smith '36, the winner of the freshman race, was running in the colors of Rutgers, he lives in New York, and was running in the shoes worn by his father as a representative of Yale in 1899 against an Oxford-Cambridge team.

A midwestern youth, Thomas C. Ottey '35, making his first appearance in varsity company from Michigan State College, was really responsible for the record made by Barker, as he forced the local runner to fight all the way for the lead, only to be beaten out by a slight margin by McCluskey, when the latter staged his final dash for the lead in the last mile. McCluskey was a little slow in timing his dash, waiting until the final run over the flat, and so was unable to overtake Barker, though he was gaining on him during most of the last half mile. The summary:

VARSITY RACE

Pos.	Name and College	Time M. S.
1	G H Barker, N. Y. U.	28 58 4-5
2	J. P. McCluskey, Fordham	29 08
3	T. C. Ottey, Mich. State	29 33
4	Arthur Foote, Harvard	30 01
5	Frank Crowley, Manhattan	30 03
6	F. T. Nordell, N. Y. U.	30 09
7	J. J. Ryan, Manhattan	30 15
8	J. W. Turley, Yale	30 27
9	C. R. King, Penn State	30 44
10	J. R. Mangan, Cornell	30 46
11	F. A. McKenna, Manhattan	30 51
12	K. D. Black, Maine	30 55
13	H. E. Booth, Maine	31 00
14	M. E. Canning, Yale	31 03
15	A. F. Martin, Cornell	31 06
16	C. J. Greninger, Penn State	31 09
17	W. B. Rishel, Penn State	31 10
18	E. W. Bateman, Syracuse	31 11
19	R. L. Carr, Syracuse	31 14
20	T. P. Nase, N. Y. U.	31 15
21	R. G. Pelton, Syracuse	31 16
22	J. M. Hammer, Mich. State	31 17
23	T. G. Russell, Manhattan	31 18
24	A. S. Pier, Harvard	31 19
25	H. V. Junk, Manhattan	31 21
26	C. T. Sargent, Syracuse	31 26
27	W. J. Steerly, Syracuse	31 28
28	Lloyd Everingham, Syracuse	31 29
29	J. S. Hayes, Harvard	31 30
30	L. V. Fullerton, Mich. State	31 31
31	A. W. Andrews, Manhattan	31 32
32	R. H. Elliott, Mich. State	31 34
33	W. S. Wissner, Mich. State	31 35
34	O. W. Pongrace, Mich. State	31 36
35	James Parton, Harvard	31 37
36	H. H. Walker, Princeton	31 40
37	P. C. Rhodes, Columbia	31 42
38	C. F. Woodard, Harvard	31 43
39	W. L. Space, Penn State	31 45
40	J. C. Barrett, M. I. T.	31 46
41	J. P. Walsh, Manhattan	31 47
42	R. L. Quimby, Dartmouth	31 48
43	William Chainski, N. Y. U.	31 49
44	W. D. Albright, Pittsburgh	31 50
45	W. B. Patton, N. Y. U.	31 52
46	W. R. Bonthron, Princeton	31 53
47	G. W. Harvey, Penn State	31 55
48	E. H. Tayler, Cornell	31 57
49	F. J. Lepreau, Dartmouth	31 58
50	R. E. Mann, M. I. T.	31 59
51	W. C. Wilson, Dartmouth	32 00
52	R. E. Small, Mich. State	32 06
53	W. H. Lawrence, Pittsburgh	32 07
54	J. L. Clise, Pittsburgh	32 08
55	J. W. Watkins, Pittsburgh	32 11
56	R. W. Shaw, Maine	32 13
57	Jack Keville, Columbia	32 15
58	T. A. Robinson, Harvard	32 16
59	D. R. Kisby, Syracuse	32 17
60	J. P. Schein, Harvard	32 23
61	S. H. Grodman, N. Y. U.	32 27
62	J. W. Marsh, Maine	32 30
63	M. J. Hamilton, Yale	32 31
64	A. S. Wood, Columbia	32 35
65	C. Van Cise, Penn State	32 38
66	DuBois Morris, Princeton	32 39
67	William Kaskella, Cornell	32 42
68	P. J. Finch, Cornell	32 42
69	W. F. Davis, Cornell	32 43
70	J. N. DeHoff, N. Y. U.	32 48
71	C. F. Kirkpatrick, Pittsburgh	32 49
72	J. S. Spruance, Princeton	32 50
73	K. S. Wagenhouser, Pittsburgh	32 51
74	Theodore Earl, Maine	33 00
75	Lawrence Jackson, Maine	33 01
76	Edward Zegarelli, Columbia	33 02
77	William Tracy, Yale	33 04
78	K. B. England, Penn State	33 05
79	J. G. Smith, M. I. T.	33 11
80	J. E. Talbert, M. I. T.	33 16
81	J. W. Hershey, Yale	33 17
82	H. C. Saunders, Maine	33 18
83	J. G. Miller, Princeton	33 22
84	Paul Gerhard, M. I. T.	33 23
85	Raymond Hildebrand, Columbia	33 30
86	J. G. McDonald, Fordham	33 40
87	John Hazen, Cornell	33 41
88	G. C. Feedisch, Princeton	33 42
89	Charles Rolfe, Dartmouth	33 44
90	A. W. Flanagan, Princeton	33 45
91	Nathan Volkell, C. C. N. Y.	33 50
92	J. R. Miller, Columbia	33 53
93	Howard Hill, Yale	33 57
94	James Fischer, C. C. N. Y.	34 01
95	S. J. Hepner, Pittsburgh	34 02
96	Milton Speiser, C. C. N. Y.	34 17
97	R. W. Smith, Dartmouth	34 26
98	C. J. Quinn, Fordham	34 28
99	D. E. Shannon, Fordham	35 43
100	W. L. Walsh, Fordham	35 44
101	M. I. Brown, M. I. T.	35 50
102	Clark Nichols, M. I. T.	35 59
103	Willard Kempton, Dartmouth	36 35
104	D. J. Russell, Dartmouth	36 51
105	James Murphy, Fordham	39 29

FRESHMAN RACE

1	D. U. Smith, Rutgers	14 33 1-10
2	A. V. Acerno, Manhattan	14 42
3	Jerome Calijone, Fordham	14 55
4	W. J. Ray, Manhattan	14 58
5	R. A. Hull, Princeton	15 01
6	David Dellinger, Yale	15 2
7	Sam Musico, Pittsburgh	15 11
8	W. B. Weissel, Columbia	15 12
9	J. J. Wolff, Manhattan	15 19
10	G. W. Allen, Yale	15 23
11	C. A. Owen, Princeton	15 26
12	S. W. Massack, N. Y. U.	15 33
13	W. E. Blenderman, Manhattan	15 35
14	Frank Devlin, C. C. N. Y.	15 43
15	Arthur Starrs, Fordham	15 44
16	C. W. Edwards, Princeton	15 45
17	Henry Hogan, Princeton	15 46
18	Robert Mellinger, Princeton	15 47
19	W. C. Earhart, Princeton	15 48
20	Edward Hockherr, C. C. N. Y.	15 59
21	R. A. Berg, Yale	16 1
22	R. A. Dickson, Manhattan	16 2
23	C. G. W. Smith Jr., Rutgers	16 7
24	Arnold Speiser, N. Y. U.	16 13
25	F. H. Blackmer, Yale	16 17
26	A. J. Ryan, Yale	16 18
27	Harold Connelly, Pittsburgh	16 19
28	W. T. Royce, M. I. T.	16 20
29	C. H. Stengel, Rutgers	16 21
30	E. M. Yard, Princeton	16 22
31	W. K. Fitch, M. I. T.	16 27
32	Jacob Toppel, N. Y. U.	16 28
33	Carl Young Jr., Yale	16 29
34	Mark Baton, Fordham	16 31
35	A. A. Brisotti, N. Y. U.	16 34
36	H. S. Washburn Jr., Yale	16 35
37	J. C. Walsh, Manhattan	16 37
38	G. E. Smith, Jr., Rutgers	16 38
39	William Richards, Columbia	16 39
40	E. C. Rust, M. I. T.	16 40
41	W. F. Tomanek, N. Y. U.	16 41
42	L. G. Sully, Columbia	16 43
43	Max Sobelman, C. C. N. Y.	16 48
44	K. J. Edwards, N. Y. U.	16 51
45	A. D. McCulloch, M. I. T.	16 59
46	Herbert MacIntosh, Columbia	17 00
47	G. F. McInerney, Manhattan	17 02
48	M. B. Fietman, C. C. N. Y.	17 03
49	A. B. Watson, Rutgers	17 05
50	F. L. Heinrich, Rutgers	17 06
51	J. R. Herron, N. Y. U.	17 07
52	Eugene McGee, Fordham	17 11
53	E. Bounous, C. C. N. Y.	17 28
54	Wilford Wilson, C. C. N. Y.	17 30
55	F. A. Murray, Columbia	17 35
56	Theodore Roeser, Fordham	17 40
57	R. B. Hitchcock, M. I. T.	17 44
58	C. W. Wilson, Columbia	17 47
59	G. M. Hain, M. I. T.	17 53
60	G. A. Wenz, Rutgers	18 28
61	Stanley Los, Fordham	18 44
62	Richard Murphy, Columbia	19 10
63	A. J. Rocque, M. I. T.	19 32

Milton Baron In Quarterfinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The favorites came through once more in the annual fall scratch tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association yesterday at the New York Athletic Club, with all eight of the seeded players still in the competition, as the list was reduced to 16. The first round was completed over the week-end, and all but one of the second-round matches played yesterday, with Milton Baron of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club advancing to the quarterfinal round by his victory over his clubmate, L. A. Strasser, in the third round.

The two Columbia University Club stars, Edward G. McLaughlin, and Philip T. Moore, were particularly effective in scoring their victories. The former defeated Frank A. Sieverman Jr. of the home club team, 15—9, 15—9; while Moore had an equally impressive victory over L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—9.

A very hard-fought match just outside of the seeded list resulted in victory for Leonard S. Green, former City Athletic Club star, unranked last year, but now playing under the banner of Fraternity Club, over Willard K. Rice of the Harvard Club. The nature of the struggle is well indicated by the score, in which Rice was within a point of victory in straight games, only to lose out by a score of 17—18, 18—17, 15—5. The summary:

UNITED STATES FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

FIRST ROUND

Patrick J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—2.

Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—2, 15—6.

SECOND ROUND

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—9.

L. S. Green, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 17—18, 18—17, 15—5, 15—9.

Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—7.

J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—8.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., 15—9, 15—9.

Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated William Hoffman, Bayside T. C., 14—17, 15—10, 15—12.

P. J. Cohalan, defeated F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside T. C., 15—2, 15—6.

THIRD ROUND

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—8, 15—5.

QUEBEC BEAVERS BEAT PROVIDENCE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Boston	1	1	0	7	6	3
Providence	1	0	1	5	5	2
Springfield	1	0	1	8	8	2
Quebec	1	0	1	5	5	2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	2	1
New Haven	0	0	1	3	4	0

RESULT NOV. 14

Quebec 2, Providence 1, overtime.

QUEBEC, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers outpointed the Providence Reds, 2 to 1, in an overtime Canadian - American Hockey League game here last night. Providence went to the front in the first period when Connor scored cleanly on a pass from Gizzy Hart. The Beavers tied it up in the second period when Ward netted the puck on a pass from Toupin. After a scoreless third period, George Giroux counted the winning goal for Quebec after 5m. 20s. of the overtime. The summary:

QUEBEC		PROVIDENCE
Dube, lw		rw, A. Giroux
Ward, c		c, Murray
Toupin, rw		lw, Harrington
Callighen, ld		rd, Trapp
Himes, rd		ld, Lesieur
Lamontagne, g		g, Seed

Score—Quebec 2, Providence 1. Goals—Ward, G. Giroux for Quebec; Connor for Providence. Assists—Toupin, Chouinard, McIntyre for Quebec; Hart for Providence. Spares—Madden, Savard, Kinsella, McCabe, Chouinard, G. Giroux, Dries, McIntyre for Quebec; Hinsperger, Alexander, Vail, Hart, Connor, Rivers, Taylor for Providence. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

ALLISON-VAN RYN ADVANCE IN SYDNEY

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Nov. 15 (AP)—Two of the four United States players competing in the tennis championships of New South Wales won their second-round matches today before rain caused postponement of the program until tomorrow.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion, and Keith Gledhill were prevented from playing but Wilmer L. Allison Jr. won his second-round match from Willard, 6—3, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4, and John W. Van Ryn romped through B. Moore, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

After completing play here, the touring American team will move to Brisbane for a three-day series with a strong Australian side. The Americans won their first team competition against a picked team from New South Wales last week.

NORTH AMERICAN MEET IN N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—For the first time in its history, the North American figure skating championship will be held in this city, it was announced yesterday. Feb. 12 and 13 are the dates of the meet, which will be held at the Ice Club, atop Madison Square Garden. A record entry is expected, including the leading skaters from the United States and Canada. Roger F. Turner of Boston holds the title for men and Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, Mass., for women.

TEXAS VS. NEBRASKA IN 1933

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 15 (AP)—Athletic officials of the University of Texas announced recently that a contract had been signed for a football game next year between Texas and University of Nebraska. The game will be played Oct. 7 at Lincoln, Neb. It will mark the first time the teams have met on the gridiron. Nebraska will replace University of Missouri on the Texas schedule.

MICHIGAN MUST FACE GOPHERS

Victory Will Give Wolverines 1932 Big Ten Football Championship

BIG TEN FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	T	L	Pts- For	Agst	P.C.
Michigan	5	0	0	80	6	1.000
Purdue	4	1	0	76	13	1.000
Wisconsin	3	1	1	87	39	.750
Minnesota	2	0	2	41	33	.500
Ohio State	1	2	1	34	34	.500
Illinois	2	0	3	43	91	.400
Northwestern	1	1	3	45	49	.250
Indiana	1	1	3	32	45	.250
Chicago	1	0	3	29	69	.250
Iowa	0	0	4	6	85	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—Big Ten football rises to its championship climax this week-end in five important games. Michigan, still undefeated and unfied, invades Minnesota, twice winner and twice loser, in what looks like the most critical contest. Next in bearing on the title is the Indiana attack upon Purdue, as the latter is still undefeated, though once tied. Indiana won once, tied once and lost three times. Wisconsin, the third place team with three victories, a tie and a loss, visits Chicago, one of the trailers. In the other struggles, Ohio State attacks Illinois at Champaign, Ill., and Iowa journeys to Northwestern at Evanston, Ill.

Michigan's victory, 12 to 0, over Chicago last Saturday was not as impressive as expected, in view of the balanced power and long reserve supply of the Wolverines. Chicago developed a defense that completely broke up Michigan's pass attack, in which the accurate tossing of H. L. Newman '33, quarterback, has been a feature all season; but Chicago thereby laid itself open to long runs after pass fakes. Newman made two touchdowns, aided by efficient blocking, over distances of 75 and 28 yards. The first was a run-back of a punt, and the second a sweep around end.

Neither Team Impressive

If Michigan was not impressive in victory, Minnesota was less so in a defeat, 20 to 13, received from Wisconsin. The Gopher touchdowns were scored by J. A. Manders '33, fullback, and F. L. Lund '35, halfback. The first one was made possible when the new halfback, W. E. Proffitt '34, reversed the field and ran 49 yards to put the ball on Wisconsin's six-yard line. The Gophers tied the score in the third period when Lund galloped around right end. Last year the Michigan-Minnesota battle resulted in a 6-to-0 victory for the former.

Purdue has a chance to tie Michigan again for the title by defeating Indiana. If the Wolverines lose to the Gophers, Purdue might make a clear claim to the crown. The Boilermakers took Iowa in stride 18 to 0, last week, and there seems no reason to anticipate they will not bring full power to bear upon Indiana. Last week touchdowns were made by the regular trio, Roy Horstman '33, fullback; Duane Purvis '35, halfback, and Paul Moss '33, end. Purvis was the chief ground-gainer on plunges, sweeps and pass throwing. F. J. Hecker '34, halfback, likewise gained much yardage.

The Hoosiers were beaten last Saturday by Illinois, 18 to 6. They carned their touchdown in the first quarter, with O. D. Edmonds '33, fullback, and Stanley Saluskie '33, halfback, pounding the line. Indiana will need more strength in their line of defense against Purdue. The latter won the annual traditional Indiana-Purdue contest, 19 to 0, last year.

Surprising versatility was shown by Wisconsin in defeating Minnesota, while W. F. McQuire '33, proved an outstanding performer on a team that formerly seemed to have no star. McGuire made all three Badger touchdowns and J. P. Linfor '34, kicked two after points. The winning marker was made by Linfor and McGuire, taking turns passing and receiving in a 41-yard advance in the last quarter, Linfor tossing the final to his mate behind the goal line.

Chicago does not look strong enough to cope with Wisconsin, though the Maroons acquitted themselves splendidly at Michigan. Their efforts against the Wolverines were concentrated on defense, but Coach A. A. Stagg will probably give them a tricky offense for Wisconsin, as he usually does in the final game. A better Maroon offensive is the onlyl element of uncertainty to be expected. The Badgers defeated Chicago, 12 to 7, last year.

Ohio State Strong

Ohio State's victory, 19 to 0, and other recent performances mark it as one of the strongest in the middle West. The Buckeyes were slow developing, and appear now twice as powerful as in October. Their passes and plunges carried them to three touchdowns on Pennsylvania, with Sidney Gillman '34, end; D. H. Wetzel '35, fullback, and M. D. Varner '33, guard, credited with the scores. Wetzel kicked one after point. Varner made the final kick-off, raced down the field, followed the ball over the goal line, and fell on it, without a Pennsylvania player having touched it. Pennsylvania let it roll over, apparently for a touchback, forgetting that all players of the kicking team are on side.

Illinois likewise has been developing rapidly. Their sophomore line looked much better against Indiana, and the new quarterback, J. T. Beynon '35, handled the attack cleverly and averaged more than the star, G. I. Berry '33, halfback, in yards gained. Beynon, Berry and Frank Froshauer '35, halfback, made touchdowns. The latter broke off right tackle for a 52-yard dash in the second quarter. The Buckeyes defeated Illinois, 40 to 0, last year, but should not win by a similar margin again.

Northwestern, which started the season as a leader in expectations, has been reduced to about the level of Iowa. The Wildcats were defeated, 21 to 0, by Notre Dame, while Iowa was losing by almost as heavy a count to Purdue. In addition the Wildcats may not command the services of E. J. Kaltner '33, all star halfback. Northwestern beat Iowa, 19 to 0, last week.

SOUTHERN MEETING NOV. 21

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 15 (AP)—President John D. Martin has announced the calling of the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs at Memphis Nov. 21. Martin announced that the meeting would be held late this year to allow time for the reorganization of the Atlanta club.

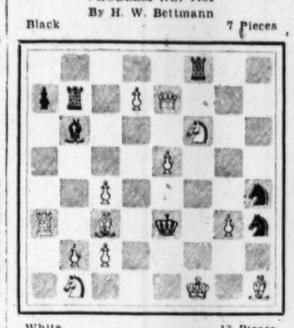
CHESS

by Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1461

By H. W. Bettmann

Black 7 Pieces



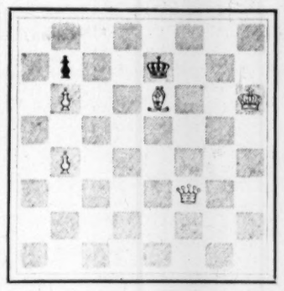
White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1462

By O. C. Budde

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Some delightful echoes!

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1459.	B-B7	Each Black Kt move makes a valve or "bivalve" variation.
No. 1460.	1. Kt-B7	KxKt
	2. Q-R5ch	
	1. ———	
	2. P-R7	BxKt
	1. ———	
	2. QxPch	PxP
	1. ———	
	2. Q-B6	K-R2

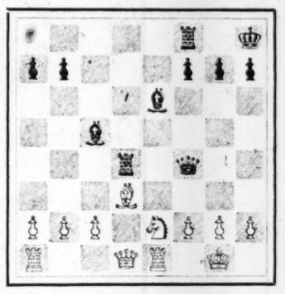
End-Game No. 121. Black wins: 1 RxPch, PxR; 2 Q-Kt8ch, K-R4; 3 P-Kt4ch, K-R5; 4 B-Kt3ch, RxB; 5 PxB, mate.

END-GAMES

This pretty ending occurred in a brilliancy-prize game in a recent Moscow tournament. White has just played Kt-K2. Black's reply mates in four in one variation; in another he gets a strong attack which should win almost as soon; and in still another he gets a winning material advantage.

End-Game No. 122

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

NOTES

Why, writes Mr. Pointer of New York City, do masters play Kt-KB3 in reply to 1 P-Q4 instead of the old P-Q4? In a word, the answer is that Kt-KB3 offers a variety of continuations, is thus more elastic, more likely to reach new ground. Let us assume 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4. Black may now continue P-K4, the Budapest Defense (not yet discredited) or 2 . . . P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5, Nimzowitsch's variation, or, if 3 Kt-KB3, B-Kt5ch, Bogoljubow's variation, both good and playable, or transpose into the regular Queen's Gambit Declined. And if White play 2 Kt-KB3, instead, Black may fianchetto either of his bishops to good advantage. All of these variations are comparatively recent; none of them has been really discredited; thus a player with the black pieces and a desire to win has a better chance than in the much-analyzed orthodox gambit variations where equality and draws are more frequent.

MORE ON THE WILKES-BARRE DEFENSE

Since the Wilkes-Barre Defense made its début in print, its "father," Atty. John Menovsky of Wilkes-Barre, has received numerous letters from readers of the "preliminary analysis" which appeared in this column Aug. 16. "Modern Chess Openings," page 272, column 15, questions 4 . . . B-B4, and recommends 5 P-Q4! in reply, and continues with BxP; 6 BxPch, K-B. Mr. Menovsky writes that "whenever White plays either as his fifth or sixth move, BxPch, the correct reply is K-K2!, with the object of playing KR-KB later." Thus the analysis in "Modern Chess Openings" really does nothing toward settling the problem as to the soundness of the defense. Here is a game, played by Mr. Menovsky, in which White tries 5 P-Q4.

WILKES-BARRE DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 KtxP	Q-K5ch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 K-B2	B-Kt5
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	15 QxRP	Q-B6ch
4 Kt-Kt5	B-B4 (a)	16 K-Kt	QxPch
5 P-Q4	BxP	17 K-B	B-K7ch
6 KtxBP	BxPch	18 KxB	Kt-Q5ch
7 KxB	KtxPch	19 K-Q2	Q-B7ch
8 K-K3	Q-R5	20 K-B3	QxPch (b)
9 P-KKt3	Kt-K7P	21 K-Kt4	Q-B5ch
10 PxKt	QxB	22 K-R3	
11 KtxR	P-Q4		Kt-Kt4 mate
12 Q-R5ch	P-KKt3		

(a) The beginning of the Wilkes-Barre defense.

(b) Actually the game continued 20 . . . Q-B6ch, and the white K was mated eventually at KR4!

In our Aug. 16 discussion we considered briefly 5 KtxP, a continuation which, Mr. Menovsky writes, offers Black countless possibilities for combination play. 5 BxP is also played. Black's reply is K-K2. Here is some analysis which indicates something of what may happen, though not at all comprehensive.

WILKES-BARRE DEFENSE

(As Above to Move 5)

White	Black	White	Black
5 BxPch	K-K2!	14 K-R	Kt-B5
6 B-B4	R-B	15 B-KKt3	KtxKtP
7 Castles	P-Q3	16 KxKt	BxKtch
8 P-Q3	QB-Kt5	17 QxB	RxQ
9 Kt-KB3	Kt-Q5	18 KxR	Q-R6
10 QKt-Q2	KtxKtch	To be followed by P-R4 and R5, trapping the white B.	
11 KtxKt	Q-QB		
12 QB-Kt5	K-K		
13 B-KR4	Kt-R4		

This well-played game was won by Vidmar, who tied with Flohr for first prize, at Sliac.

QUEENS GAMBIT DECLINED

Vidmar	Walter	Vidmar	Walter
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 PxB	Q-B2 (c)
2 P-QB4	P-B3	16 BxKt	PxB (d)
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 B-Kt3	K-Kt2
4 P-K3	P-K3	18 Kt-K4	B-K2
5 B-Q3 (a)	QKt-Q2	19 R-K3	R-R
6 Castles	PxP	20 Q-R5	P-B4 (e)
7 BxP	B-Q3	21 P-B4	P-B5
8 Kt-B3	Castles	22 PxKt	Q-Kt3
9 P-K4	P-K4	23 R-K	PxB
10 B-KKt5	Q-K2	24 P-K6	PxP
11 R-K	P-KB3	25 PxP	KR-KB
12 B-R4	PxP (b)	26 K-R	R-KKt
13 KtxP	Kt-K4	27 Q-B7ch	K-R
14 Kt-B5!	BxKt	28 KtxP	Resigns (f)

(a) If QKt-Q2 (or Kt-B3) is often played against the Slav defense, with the text following later. The inversion of moves appears to have no special significance.

(b) An idea going wrong. 12 . . . Kt-Kt3, followed by B-KKt5, offers a good development.

(c) Black has nothing better. His "idea" really costs the game. Not 15 . . . Q-Q; 16 BxKt, QxB; 17 Kt-K4.

(d) Not 16 . . . KtxB; 17 Q-Kt4!

(e) Something must be done about P-B4 by White. If 20 . . . QR-KB; 21 P-B4, Kt-Q2; 22 Q-Kt4ch, K-R2; 23 BxP!

(f) If 28 . . . BxKt; 29 QxBch, R-Kt2; 30 R-Kt3, R-KKt; 31 QxPch, R-R2; 32 Q-B6ch, R (R2)-Kt2, R-R3 mate; or 29 K-R2; 30 Q-B5ch, R-Kt3; 31 R-Kt3, R-KKt; 32 RxR, RxR; 33 P-K7.

MANY EVENTS FOR FENCERS

League Schedule Calls for Indoor Contests From November to April

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The Amateur Fencers League, greatly encouraged by the record established by its team against the stars of Europe in the 1932 Olympic Games, will continue to promote the talent among the younger stars now developing among the colleges and clubs for the 1936 Olympiad as its chief aim this season, according to the schedule made public yesterday, with the addition of a number of outdoor events, leading well into next summer, both for men and women.

As usual, the newcomers will get the first attention, with preps, as newcomers who have never fenced in competition are called, in saber and foils, followed by novices in foils, and then the juniors, with all weapons. The indoor season will culminate on April 26, when the senior championships on all weapons are held at the Hotel Astor, but May will find the competitors still engaged in the sport, as various outdoor events, with dates and places still to be named, are listed.

Tomorrow will bring the prep saber fencers to the New York Athletic Club, with the three following Tuesdays set for foilsmen, prep, novice and juniors. The Fencers' Club will open its season on Dec. 13 in the junior team championship for foils, the last of the list before the new year. The complete schedule is as follows:

Nov. 15—Sabres, prep individual at N. Y. A. C.; 22, foils, prep individual at N. Y. A. C.; 29, foils, novice individual at N. Y. A. C.

Dec. 6—Foils, junior individual at N. Y. A. C.; 13, foils, junior team championship at Fencers' Club.

Jan. 5—Foils, Cartier Trophy for teams at Saltus Club; 12, sabres, junior team championship at N. Y. A. C.; 19, épées, junior team championship at Fencers' Club; 24, 26, 27, junior individual championships, preliminaries at N. Y. A. C.

Feb. 2—Sabres, team championship at Saltus Club; 9, three weapons, team championship at Fencers' Club; 15, foils, women's junior individual championship at Fencers' Club; 23, foils, junior individual championship, finals, N. Y. A. C.; 28 épées, junior individual championship, finals, at Fencers' Club.

March 2—Three weapons, individual competition at N. Y. A. C.; 9, foils, team championship at Fencers' Club; 11, sabres, junior individual championship, finals at Penn A. C.; 16, foils, senior, Manrique Medals at Fencers' Club; 18, foils, interscholastic competition, individual at Fencers' Club; 22, foils, women's team championship at Fencers' Club; 28, épées, team championship at Saltus Club; 30, sabres, metropolitan championship at Salle d'armes Vince.

April 4—Foils, individual championship, preliminaries at N. Y. A. C.; 6, épées, individual championship, preliminaries at N. Y. A. C.; 7, sabres, individual championship, preliminaries at N. Y. A. C.; 12, foils, women's individual championship at Fencers' Club; 24, Foils, individual championship, semifinal at N. Y. A. C.; 25, épées, individual championship, semifinal at N. Y. A. C.; 25, sabres, individual championship, semifinal at N. Y. A. C.; 26, foils, épées and sabres, individual championship, finals at Hotel Astor.

No date or places—Foils, United States outdoor championship, individual; épées, United States outdoor championship, individual; sabres, United States outdoor championship, individual; foils, women's outdoor championship, individual.

BOSTON BRUINS TO OPEN PLAY TONIGHT

Boston Bruins open their 1932-33 National Hockey League season at the Boston Garden tonight facing the Montreal Maroons at 8:30 o'clock. To date the Bruins have played two games on the road, tying Toronto, 1 to 1, and defeating Canadiens, 4 to 0, while Maroons lost their opener to Rangers, 4 to 2, but won their second game, defeating Ottawa, 2 to 1.

Although the season is early yet, the Bruins have shown promise of vast improvement from last year with the addition of three veteran players, Nels Stewart, Billy Burch and Joe Lamb, and the return of Red Beattie, spectacular newcomer two years ago, who was forced out of play all last season. Orville Hexiner, clever left winger of Springfield the past two seasons, is also getting a try with the Bruins. The veterans are all back excepting Cooney Weiland, who went to Ottawa in a deal for Lamb. The latter will not be ready for action for a couple of weeks yet.

Maroons, under a new coach, Eddie Gerard, need more testing before determining their strength, having disposed of two of their veteran stars, Nels Stewart and Babe Siebert. The only newcomer to the team of N. H. L. experience is Cyclone Wentworth, purchased from Chicago. Hugh Plaxton, once on the reserve list of Boston and former star for Toronto Granites of 1928, is making a great bid for a regular place with the Montreal team.

President Justo Donates Polo Cup

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 15 (AP)—A new trophy donated especially by President Justo of Argentina will be at stake in the international polo series, starting Nov. 19, between picked teams representing the United States and the Argentine, but it has not yet been determined whether it will be called the "cup of the Americas" or involve championship significance.

Reported reluctance in some United States polo quarters to consider the series as determining polo supremacy between the nations, owing to the absence of outstanding high-goal North Americans, such as Eric C. Pedley and Thomas Hitchcock, developed unexpectedly yesterday.

It was learned the so-called "Cup of the Americas," for which the two nations played at Meadow Brook, Long Island, in 1928, did not exist as a perpetual trophy but was intended as a general name to be given a trophy for each Argentine-United States series.

Carleton F. Burke, manager of the United States team, gave the Associated Press the following statement:

"While some question has arisen regarding the so-called 'international' aspect of the matches, in the strict sense of the word, inasmuch as the United States players are not the nation's best four, nevertheless the team which won the open championship made a fine showing and will play a special series of three matches for the trophy President Justo is donating."

Two practice matches among the United States players will be held this week, Burke said, to determine whether there will be any changes in the lineup of Elmer J.

THANKSGIVING DAY FIRMLY SET IN NATION'S LIFE

More Than Three Centuries Have Passed Since the First Observance

Ever since Elder Brewster, stanch old Pilgrim of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, sat down to a bare repast of clams and a cup cold water and offered a prayer of thanksgiving "for the abundance of the sea and the treasures hid in the sand," the American people have had good cause to express their gratitude for the ever-present supply bestowed by Divine Providence.

Once it was customary to appoint a period of general thanksgiving only when the harvest was great. Today it is an essential, an accepted, ceremony for the people of the United States to set aside a certain day in which to recount their blessings and to contribute to the well-being of less fortunate of their fellow citizens.

Where the early colonists' day of thanksgiving was dependent upon the measure of the harvest, people today look forward to the last Thursday in November knowing that the material supply is at hand. Market windows take on a "dressed-up" aspect. Neat files of plump fowls are on display in the city stores. Boxes of mixed nuts, fruits, vegetables and other edible accessories come into view in appealing displays.

In the villages and on the farms, the harvest ends before the hunter's moon fades out into the last quarter. The corncribs are brimming full. The seed ears are hung on the carriage-shed walls. Popcorn hangs by the hearthside. Pumpkins are piled in the barn. Turkeys cluck as they gobble up their extra rations of corn. Apples are drying in racks over the kitchen range. Fresh batches of mincemeat are waiting in the cold pantry.

In farm and city, the women folks get out the recipes for plum pudding, pumpkin pie and other Thanksgiving Day delicacies. Families divide the culinary preparations. Daughters and cousins, sisters and aunts, foregathering around grandmother's big dining-room table, bring their share of the feast.

Not until the Administration of President Abraham Lincoln did Thanksgiving Day become a national institution. On July 15, 1863, Lincoln issued a proclamation for a day of national thanksgiving. It was the first of his Administration. The proclamation followed closely in the wake of news from Vicksburg that Grant's siege had ended with a Fourth of July victory, while from the countryside at Gettysburg, Penna., came word of a victory for the Federal cause in a three-day struggle which took rank among the 15 decisive battles in the history of the world.

Later that same year President Lincoln delivered a proclamation making the last Thursday in November a permanent Thanksgiving Day.

The first Thanksgiving Day was held in 1621. The harvest was bountiful. The barley and peas had not thrived but according to Edward Winslow, other crops "did prove well and, God be praised! we have a good increase of Indian corn." The preparations for this feast were great.

Governor Bradford "sent four men on fowling" who in one day "killed as much fowl as, with a little help besides, served the company almost a week." The Indian chief Massasoit came for the first Thanksgiving Day, along with 90 members of his friendly tribe.

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Ready to Use MINCE MEAT

NO more long hours in a hot kitchen preparing Mince Meat . . . that old-fashioned flavor of Mother's cooking is now brought to you in the Mince Meat prepared by Friend Brothers. It's made with the same pure ingredients you would use yourself . . . every can contains that same fine uniform goodness. No wonde it's a national favorite! For perfect flavo —for the best in Mince Meat, insist on Friend's. Never before has there been a brand so much like Mother's! Don't wait! Order your Thanksgiving supply now.

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Cider	QT. JUG	10c	GAL JUG	35c	
Royal	BAKING POWDER	12 oz Tin 37c	6 oz TIN	20c	
Raisins	SEEDED or SEEDLESS	4 PKGS		25c	
Mild Cheese	Made from whole milk	LB		17c	

Ginger Ale	MILLBROOK CLUB PALE DRY Price Contents Only	12 Bots	75c
Radio Ginger Ale	Pale or Golden Price Contents Only	2 28 oz Bots	25c
Cranberry Sauce	OCEAN SPRAY	2 No 1 Tins	29c
Dromedary Dates	PITTED	2 Pkgs	35c
None Such Mince Meat		2 Pkgs	25c
Friend's Mince Meat		Lge Tin	23c
R&R Plum Pudding		No 1 Tin	27c
Stuffed Olives	Large Stuffed QUEEN	15 oz Bucket	23c
Finast Vanilla	or LEMON EXTRACT	2 oz Bot	23c
Maraschino Cherries		5 oz Bot	10c
Common Crackers	N. B. C.	1 Lb Pkg	17c
Windsor Assortment	English Style Cream Filled Cookies	Lb	29c
Bell's Seasoning		Pkg	9c
Flako Pie Crust		Pkg	12c
Shredded Cocoanut	BAKER'S	4 oz Pkg	9c
Red Wing Jelly	Pure Currant	2 10 oz Jars	29c
Red Wing Jelly	Pure Grape	2 10 oz Jars	23c
Salted Nuts	KING COLE BRAND — Packed in air-tight tins—Choice Almonds, Pecans, Brazils and Filberts.	4¾ oz Tin	23c
Whole Wheat Bread		Lge Loaf	5c
Swans Down Cake Flour		44 oz Pkg	23c
Formay	THE NEW SHORTENING A Swift's Premium Product	Lb Tin	19c

Fresh FRUIT and VEGETABLES

BALDWIN APPLES	Fancy Cooking	6 Lbs	17c
TOKAY GRAPES		2 Lbs	11c
CELERY	CRISP—NATIVE	Bunch	9c
ICEBERG LETTUCE	Solid, Crisp Heads	2 Heads	15c
SQUASH	Red Turban or Blue Hubbard	4 Lbs	9c

FANCY NUTS and DRIED FRUITS

WALNUTS	DIAMOND Lge Budded	Lb	27c
MIXED NUTS	Fancy Assortment	Lb	23c
ORANGE or Lemon Peel		Lb	29c
CITRON	EXTRA FANCY HALVES	Lb	29c
CURRANTS		2 Pkgs	25c
SMYRNA LAYER FIGS		Lb Pkg	27c

Holiday CAKES

HOLIDAY FRUIT CAKE		19 oz Each	25c
DE LUXE FRUIT CAKE		23 oz Each	39c
POUND CAKE	ALL VARIETIES	Lb	19c
SPONGE CAKE		Each	10c
SPONGE LAYER CAKE		Each	15c

Holiday CANDIES

SWEETHOME Chocolates		1 Lb Box	33c
FESTIVAL Chocolates	Fancy Soft and Hard Centers	1 Lb Box	49c
NECCO Hard Candies		1 Lb Jar	25c
TOURAINE Chocolates	with Fruit and Nuts	2 ½ Lb Bars	19c
Honeycomb Chips	Chocolate Covered Molasses Chips	1 Lb Box	29c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

A Book on Cape Cod Style

Picturing Many of One's Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

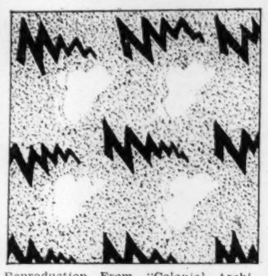
TO THE many requests from readers of this page, "Please send me a list of books about Cape Cod architecture," we have always been forced to say, "Oddly enough, there seem to b. none." Now, happily, this gloomy situation is bettered by one book, a fine volume of photographs, "Colonia. Architecture of Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard," by Alfred Easton Poor, and published for $8.40 by William Helburn, Inc., 15 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York. Jaunts "down the Cape" rank high among our favorite outdoor sports. Those who know that delectable part of the United States are well aware of its inimitable charm. The villages that snuggle under their tall trees or peer out over duneland upon unbelievable blue waters, seem to have "just growed" there. House after house arrests the wanderer by its sheer satisfactoriness. Low, weatherbeaten, charming in line and proportion, each makes a quaint bid for special attention, yet is at the same time so unassuming and so taken up with being itself that the traveler may experience that genuine delight which comes from feeling he has, with his own alert powers of observation, "discovered" something essentially precious.

Many of one's favorite Cape Cod houses are pictured in this book, and to those who know Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket we should hazard a guess that this is almost equally true of those regions. The photographs are clear and straightforward—what might be called utilitarian; downright, that is, rather than "art" products. They are frankly for the person who wants to know more about Cape Cod style, who will study the facts and draw architectural conclusions from what he sees in them. The scope of the book is broad. Photographs include the so-called Cape Cod cottage type, the large square colonial type associated with towns like Salem, Mass., or Newburyport, barns, windmills brick ends, and a fascinating section of details such as windows, doors, cornices, chimneys, steps, fireplaces, cupboards, followed by architect's scale elevations and a page of floor patterns and splatters.

Usually we like picture books that have only captions and no text, as has this one. But even though this book is so helpful and interesting, as it is, we find ourselves left hungry and asking for more. We want to know so many things about the details and style of the houses herein pictured. How did certain features develop—the "half-house," the bowed roof, the double entrance stair, the splatter floor. What is the origin of the "salt box" house?

In other words, although we would not be without this picture book, and find it excellent material for study and meditation for anyone particularly interested in the colonial architecture of the regions included, we wish the pictures illustrated a few chapters of text which would draw the attention of the lay reader to points that the trained architect easily notes in the photographs presented. Some of you architects who have made a special study of these types of houses, won't you add to our "list" of books in this field? This one is a fine "starter" and we are glad to have it. It is worth owning. But let it be only a "starter" with more to follow.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

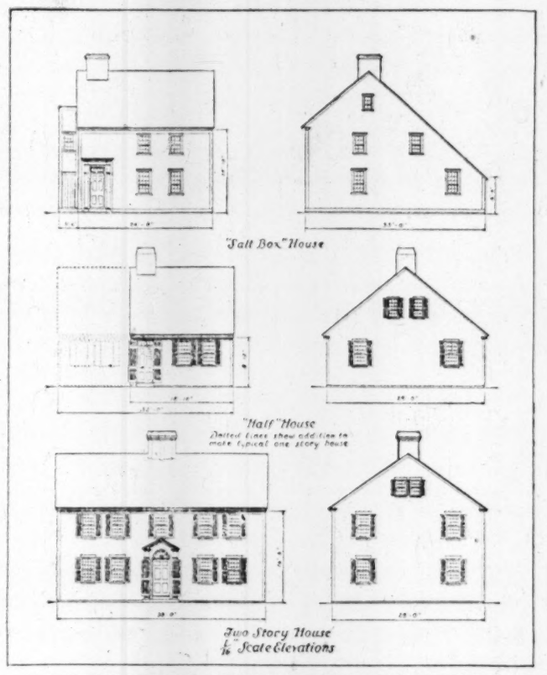


Reproduction From "Colonial Architecture of Cape Cod"-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Section of Typical Floor Splatter. "Thunder and Lightning" Design From Old Tavern, Dennis. Thunder, White; Lightning, Blue; Splatter, Blue; Ground, Gray.

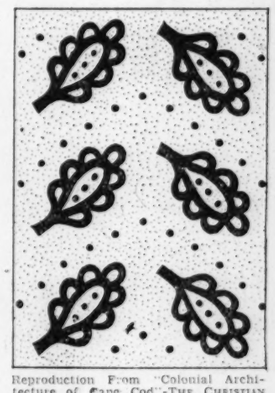
Reproduced From "Colonial Architecture of Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard"-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Are Two Reproductions From the Book of Photographs and Elevations by Alfred Easton Poor, Published by William Helburn, Inc., 15 East Fifty-Fifth Street, New York. At Left Is a Typical "Half House," Dennis, Mass., on Cape Cod. At Right Is a Dignified Colonial Two-Story House Which Is Shown Because of the Typical Fence Style. It Is in Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard.


"Salt Box" House
"Half" House
Dotted lines show additions to make typical one story house
Two Story House
½ Scale Elevations

Reproduction From "Colonial Architecture of Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard"-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Showing the General Lines of Three Typical Styles Seen on Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. The "Salt Box," the "Half" House and the Two-Story House. This Is One of Several Interesting Drawings in the Book by Alfred Easton Poor.



Reproduction From "Colonial Architecture of Cape Cod"-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Section of Typical Floor Splatter, Leaf Pattern. To Be Seen in House in Barnstable, Cape Cod. Ground, Brown; Splatter, Dark Brown; Leaf Design, Black.

An English Garden in Winter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is a general impression that there are no flowers in the English garden in winter, but this is entirely erroneous. Everyone knows Jasmin nudiflorum, whose bright yellow flowers delight in November and December, but everyone does not know how well it looks picked, in a room, provided one picks it in bud, for the flowers fall at once when moved. The gardener must, however, be trained not to prune it back, so that one may gather long spiky sprays.

Then there is Viburnum fragrans, not nearly so strongly scented as V. Carlesii, but of taller growth, and very graceful and Japanesy in shape. It has a flower at the end of every bare stem—a singularly beautiful sight in midwinter, with its deep pink buds and flowers nearly white. Another little known winter-flowering shrub is Prunus subhirtella autumnale, which is still in bloom at Christmas, a Japanese cherry, flowers white slightly tinged with pink. Yet another, probably better known, is Lonicera Standishii, or Chinese honeysuckle (a shrub), which is smothered in creamy white, scented flowers during all the winter months. Then in January and February we have the Hamamelus family (Chinese and Japanese witch hazels), very attractive, especially arborea and mollis. The flowers are deep yellow, growing all up the bare brown branches, and giving an appearance of orange coral at a little distance. Although these shrubs attain to around 20 feet, they are very slow growers. In February we have, too, Cornus mas, a fascinating shrub or small tree, covered all over with tiny bright yellow rather fluffy flowers before the leaves begin to appear.

First among smaller shrubs must be mentioned Daphne Dauphini. This wonderful little bush has been out the whole winter in a garden in Kent. It is an evergreen, with strongly scented violet flowers, more often seen in greenhouses than in the open, but quite hardy, at all events south of London. Daphne mezereum is also quite hardy, but probably could not stand great heat. I have seen it in its native element, flowering gayly in the snow on the high ranges above Alassio, in Italy. The flowers come before the leaves and are very fragrant—color deep and pale violet and also white—they develop into scarlet berries in the autumn.

Helleborus niger (a herbaceous plant) produces large white flowers from December to March; there is also a dark maroon variety.

Crocus Thomassinianus has a lovely pale mauve flower, frail and delicate, yet apparently perfectly happy amid wintery surroundings. C. Cloth of Gold flowers not long after Thomassinianus. These do best in short grass, where they are not disturbed. The herbaceous Pulmonaria augusifolia azurea—in spite of its imposing name, barely one feet high—is out in February. It is a lovely gentian blue, and sometimes called the blue cowslip. Rubra, a pink variety, is pretty, but not so alluring as azures.

The dainty little snowdrop, harbinger of early spring, braving every sort of inclement weather, completes our list. Truly there is much to entrance the English garden lover the whole winter through.

L. F.

Less Familiar Shrubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

II

Denver, Colo.

THE American high bush cranberry (Viburnum americana) and the similar European variety (V. opulus), are superior shrubs for informal screen or background planting. They are both sturdy, vigorous, spreading bushes with handsome dense foliage, the one from Europe making the densest growth. Their soft white flowers in broad corymbs resemble snowballs. But perhaps, they are most beautiful in fall and winter when they are loaded with the bright red berries. These persist until spring as they are not tempting to the birds. The high bush cranberry is a shrub that can be planted on the north side of buildings where it receives little sunlight and is hardy in all sections.

Closely related to the Virburnums are the Elderberries: American (Sambucus canadensis), golden leaved (S. aurea), and red berried (S. pubens). The first variety likes a moist location, especially overhanging a stream or pool, and seems to grow equally well in full sun or deep shade. All the elderberries are hardy, making a heavy rapid growth and attaining a height of 8 to 12 feet. Their foliage is beautifully cut and their fragrant white flowers are borne in attractive large clusters followed by fruits highly prized by the birds. The fruit of S. canadensis may be used for pies and preserves.

S. aurea has bright greenish-golden leaves which make a rich contrast against the green of other shrubs and trees. It is a hardy shrub that should be better known.

The red-berried elder is one of the earliest shrubs to leaf out and bloom. Its early May blossoms are followed later in the season by clusters of brilliant red berries.

Our native smooth sumac (Rhus glabra), grows to a small picturesque tree, and is interesting in its handsome fall foliage of bright scarlet coloring. Its flowers are greenish in July, and are succeeded by crimson fruits.

The aromatic or fragrant sumac (Rhus canadensis), has been so named because of the spicy odor of its small foliage. The clusters of yellow flowers bloom in spring, and the bush is covered as early as June with attractive coral red fruit.

While forsythia is a beautiful shrub, the golden flowered currant (Ribes aureum), runs it a close second. From a distance this bush, when covered with its fragrant bell-like flowers of bright yellow, somewhat resembles the forsythia. Its foliage is smooth and shiny, of wedge-shaped, three-lobed leaves, and is especially handsome in its autumn coloring of reds and violets.

Instead of More Lilacs

And instead of lilacs this year let us try the interesting indigo bush (Amorpha fruticosa), which is delightful because blue flowering shrubs are rare. It is a bush of variable size and habit in growth, usually attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has feathery foliage, the leaves being similar in formation to those of the locust, and bears candlelike spikes of bluish-purple blossoms. It thrives best if planted in sunny situations.

Lead plant (A. canescens), indigo bush's first cousin, also has blue-purple flowers borne in densely crowded spikes. This a low, dense-growing shrub, with hairy leaves and stems, which requires planting in full sun.

And Many Others

There are many more we will want to add to our list: The Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius), excellent for the north side or a shady spot; buffalo berry (Shepherdia argentea), resembling the Russian olive for coloring and bearing edible, bright red berries; the native hawthornes (Crataegus), invaluable for hedging; western sand cherry (Prunus besseyi), a showy, low-growing, spreading shrub which bears nearly black fruit highly valued for jelly making; June berry or shad blow (Amelanchier canadensis), whose pearly white flowers appear in the spring before the leaves; the bulky bush honeysuckles (Lonicera), thriving in partial shade and good for screening; the shrubby cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa), with blossoms like large buttercups among finely cut, silvery foliage, and the buckthorns (Rhamnus cathartica and R. frangula).

The common buckthorn (R. Cathartica), has dark green foliage, and forms a heavy, low plant. Glossy buckthorn (R. frangula), is very hardy, with dark lustrous leaves, lighter on the underside, which turn vivid autumn colors. The berries are bright red. The buckthorns are excellent for screening or hedging, and can be pruned to keep the twiggy growth to shape.

[This article was published in two parts. Part I ran last Tuesday.]

Gardening in Arid Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yakima, Wash.

DRY air and intense sunlight are peculiar to an arid climate. Under such conditions plants lose water rapidly from the leaf surfaces, so frequent watering becomes necessary. Most plants, shrubs and trees of the north temperate zone accept arid conditions with grace, if irrigated frequently enough, but there are exceptions to this, such as broad-leaved evergreens. For these the air is too dry and the sun is too intense, and they come through the winter in poor shape and with the foliage badly browned. During the bright days of late winter the leaves dry out while the ground is yet frozen, and the stems cannot replace the moisture that is lost.

The frequency of watering will depend upon the character of the soil. Where gravel is within 18 inches or two feet of the surface, which is the case in some irrigated sections, watering lawns every other day at least is necessary in summer, while perennials will thrive on such soil with a watering every three days. Where the soil is deep and retentive of moisture, applications of water every three or four days may be all that is required, while perennials will need water as often as every four to five days.

Irrigations in Furrows

While sprinkling is the best method for lawns, perennial borders and flower beds, irrigation in furrows is best for vegetables, and flowers grown for cutting. One cultivation between the rows will take the place of one irrigation and is better for the plants, so irrigation and cultivation may alternate in early summer at least.

In some localities in the arid region little rain falls in early spring, and the wind dries out the ground making irrigation previous to planting vegetables and annual flowers necessary. Such applications of water previous to planting is also advisable for the gladiolus, and one can make the furrows where the corms are to go. With such treatment sufficient moisture will be provided to last the gladiolus three or four weeks, provided cultivation is given as soon as the rows show.

Seeds Sown More Deeply

As the ground usually dries out rapidly, the depth of sowing seeds outdoors should be half again as deep as generally recommended, unless the soil is heavy.

Overhead watering with sprinklers is a convenient method in the arid country, and it has some value in that dust is washed off the foliage, but irises and roses at the height of their blooming season are the better for surface watering.

Sweet peas thrive wonderfully with good care at elevations of 4000 to 7000 feet, while at low elevations in the interior region a few special precautions will assure a happy result. Deep spading and enrichment of the soil will tend to give the plants a good start, and the sowing should be early in order that the growth may be under way while the weather is cool. When the plants are up well, the surface of the ground should be shaded, and careful attention should be given to watering in order that the right amount of water may be available to the roots.

[A second article on this subject will appear in the near future.]

Orientation for Sunlight

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London, Eng.

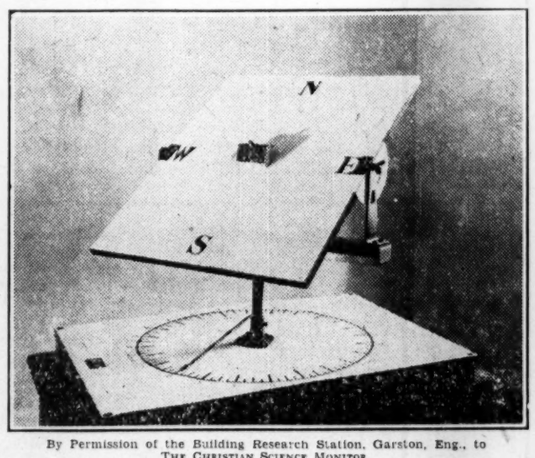
HOWEVER beautiful a house may be, if it lacks sunshine it lacks the most essential quality. Architects have ever been conscious of this fact, but have failed until now to find simple methods by which to predetermine the insulation of a building.

Three hundred or more years ago Bacon suggested, in his essay "Of Building," that houses should be so designed "that you may have rooms from the sun both for forenoon and afternoon . . rooms for summer and winter; shady for summer, and warm for winter," and today the art of sun-planning, not only for houses but also for streets, is being rapidly developed.

At the Building Research Station at Garston, Hertfordshire, a new instrument, the Heliodon, for demonstrating the apparent motion of the sun, and by means of which scale models can be readily examined, has been invented by A. F. Dufton, M. A., D. I. C., and H. E. Beckett, B. Sc., two building-research engineers. The instrument is composed of a flat mounted board representing a portion of the earth's surface, and capable of moving in either a horizontal or vertical direction. Below the board is a pointer indicating on a circular scale the hours and minutes. At a short distance away an electric lamp, representing the sun, can be moved up and down to correspond with the various seasons of the year.

By means of a scale model of the contemplated building, architects using the Heliodon will now be able to discover precisely how much sunlight will be available on the various walls and in the different rooms all the year round, and we may conclude, therefore, that dull and cheerless homes are things of the past.

The Heliodon also provides valuable information regarding town planning, and has already been used in connection with the insulation of houses in uniform streets.



By Permission of the Building Research Station, Garston, Eng., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Heliodon Is an Instrument for Studying the Relation of Sunlight to a House. A Model of the House Is Placed Upon It and by Means of an Electric Lamp the Movement of the Sun Can Be Studied for Different Seasons, Enabling the Architect to Design and Orient the House to Best Advantage.

Gifts of Seeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Park, Fla.

Here is a suggestion that proved more popular as a gift to our garden-loving friends than any that had been bought over a counter. During the summer and fall months we carefully gathered and dried all the seeds from our best flowering plants. Just before the holidays we purchased tiny white envelopes, put a small spoonful of seeds into each one. These were labeled, with directions when to plant, tied into packets, and on the top of each one was placed a card with a bit of garden verse. Then packets and card were tied together with a bright ribbon with the bow on top, and this made them look quite Christmasy.

The seeds that were left after the envelopes had been filled were all mixed together, and put into tiny boxes (envelopes might be used) and on the outside was written in large letters, "For Your Conglomeration Garden!" These were sent to the children of the different friends. What fun those youngsters had the following spring planting those seeds and watching for them to come up, and finding everything from a petunia to a castor oil bean growing through that summer.

These gifts found their way into the Christmas mail of seven different states, and two foreign countries and brought forth glowing letters during the following summer when many of the costlier gifts had been forgotten.

As Seen by Passers-by

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A modest cottage on a well-kept lawn, nestling in a setting of trees, flowers and shrubbery may have the harmony of arrangement, the perfect composition of a lovely painting.

I recall such a home frequently passed years ago. Many other pretentious ones fade from memory, while this one stands out. Was it that its cream exterior, with gray-green roof exactly harmonized with its restful setting? Was it the uncrowded, serene look of its location—an undulating plot of ground, well back from the street, with a wooded knoll at one side? Or, was it perhaps the loveliness of its foxgloves or the rosetted perfection of a row of hollyhocks against a gay, lattice fence?

Even in winter, the place held a charm all its own. The wooded knoll contained one lovely evergreen near its edge, which made a perfect background for a chaste, white birch standing out whitely against its green shadows. Was this accident, I wondered. If so, art could not have better achieved a center of interest for the gray, winter months.

I have pondered many times over this little home and speculated upon the secret of its charm. The difference I found in it and other lovely homes was the utter simplicity and restraint in its plantings. Where one might have used a perennial border of dozens of varieties in front of the lattice fence, there was here but one kind blooming at a time, but these were the finest, and grown to perfection. The hedge screening the service yard was not a hodge-podge of shrubbery, but only lilacs, literally thousands of great bunches in their season, filling the air with fragrance for rods around. Likewise, the rose arbor, though simple in design, was a prodigal glory of bloom, not only during the rose season proper, but throughout the summer. And this was truly a rose arbor; not a plant of anything else near, although both bush and climbing roses were used to advantage, the close banking of the bush roses at its base adding greatly to its attractiveness. Junipers, and only junipers, sprawled about the base of the house, adding to its air of delightful informality.

In spring the tulips were a glory of color; in June, delphiniums were a sea of blue; while the chrysanthemums in their season were like splashes of sunlight.

And so in every feature of the plantings, it would seem that any impulse to seek variety was replaced by the idea of more and better of the same kind.

My Garden Hobby

Seattle, Washington

Dear Friends:

Glimpses into gardens all over the world, and the enjoyment derived therefrom, inspires me to tell of my own "Garden Hobby." Mine is—though in this case I really should say are, for where one is concerned in making an acre and a half erstwhile virgin forest to bud and blossom as the rose, one hobby just simply will not cover the subject—anyway, my garden hobby at present is known, and is I suspect sometimes secretly an object of fun, by my family as "Mother's 1932 Project." I began with a hillside, rather steep at the back of the lot, covered with underbrush, weeds, and, best of all, several large fir trees. These latter, as though to help in the landscaping, were in just the positions I would have chosen for them. But—and here the great difficulty arose—this same hillside contained, amidst the weeds and underbrush, our own lovely Oregon grape, salal and native ferns. True, these were small and scattering, but how I did want to save them. Previous experiences had taught me that under cultivation they would grow into something very beautiful. To rescue them, however, necessitated that the entire work would have to be my own, for discussions with possible helpers invariably brought this decision—it would be better to turn over the whole hillside and then replant. Even the man of the family, who usually, though protesting, will help to carry out the desired plan, volunteered no advice on this, thus letting me know he sided with the male majority. However, I did not let this deter me for very long.

My project adjoins my sister's rock garden, which is also in the making, and from her I received the greatest encouragement.

The first work of clearing has been rather heavy but by putting in an hour or two each day I have really accomplished something and the project takes shape. I must not forget to mention the assistance I have had from the black puppy. With his little mistress in school the hours seem long and digging a form of entertainment to make them pass more quickly. If only he wouldn't dig in the wrong places what a help he would be!

I have used to great advantage a small garden tool with a fork on one side and a kind of pick arrangement on the other, also a large rake. The hill is now free from weeds and underbrush with here and there my beloved native ferns and bushes. At present I am engaged in the business of transplanting to take advantage of the fall rains. At the top of the hill, and downward for a distance of about 30 feet, will be planted shrubbery, both flowering and evergreen. These are mostly from cuttings taken from the various groups already established on the lawn at the front of the house and others donated from neighboring gardens. They grow very rapidly in this warm, moist climate. For spring blooming, tulip, narcissus and iris bulbs will also be planted this fall.

At the bottom of the shrubbery I have made a cut bank of about three feet in height, which will be covered with creeping vines like thyme, thrift and variegated myrtle. Below this bank is a gradual slope, grass covered. A brook, made of small stones held together with cement and starting from a pool in the rock garden, wends its leisurely way through this grass plot. The opposite side of the brook will be planted to perennials—long-spurred Columbine, gaillardia, delphinium, foxglove, Canterbury bells, iris and phlox, with smaller plants like violets, English daisies and forget-me-nots at the edge of the brook, and ferns and salal scattered through them. Until these plants are large enough to cover all the space I will use hardy annuals with them.

At the base of the fir trees, which stand in a graceful row at one side, I have planted climbing roses, Doctor Van Fleet, American Pillar, Caroline Testout, Lady Hillingdon and Dorothy Perkins. These are expected to form arches supported on wires from tree to tree about 15 feet up the trunks. Through these rose arches we will walk into a sunken garden (right now a small cornfield) surrounded by a privet hedge, where already I can visualize a sun dial and a seat in a sunny corner. This, by the way, is to be the 1933 project.

And for future projects, to be made on paper when the winter rains keep one indoors, there will be, for this hillside is one of magnificent distances, a larger pool at the bottom, with a ledge of rock for the brook to go tumbling over, and more grassy plots leading into the fir woods on the other side.

When I look at the front of this tract with its lawn, orchard, shrubbery, perennial border, pools and playground, and know what our work and play have accomplished, the "1932 Project" seems very near and real.

(Mrs.) G. H. N.

* * *

Hazel Crest, Ill.

Dear Garden Friends:

I am pleased to add my "Hobby" letter. My hobby is my garden and all kinds of flowers. I love flowers that I can pick and bring into the rooms, so I can see them all the time, and be near them. I love to exchange seeds and plants with other flower lovers. I have an interesting rock garden also.

(Mrs.) J. H. D.

* * *

Troy, Ohio

Dear Friends:

To say that any one part of gardening is regarded by me as a "hobby" might be compared to a mother selecting one of her children as her particular "pride and joy."

The garden in question was started seven years ago with the inevitable clumps of coreopsis, gaillardia and delphinium, growing a little each year until now an almost unbelievable number of perennials and annuals have been grown, considering that the space is quite small. Due to the fact that its growth has been in such slow and easy stages and the great variety of flowers, the place would be the despair of the average landscape gardener; but each flower has become a friend.

To grow the aristocrats of the garden is interesting and a real pleasure, but the more common varieties that give so freely of their beauty should be considered also. This year an international garden was planned for one part of the garden. Nursery men in Holland, England, Scotland and Switzerland have at different times advertised their seed and bulbs in the Monitor.

The seed catalogues of our own country are wonderful. Some of them contain what might be considered a short course in landscape, and coming as they do in the fall and winter it enables one to select in a leisurely way the "entrants" for one's individual "flower show" in next season's garden.

(Mrs.) A. P. Jr.

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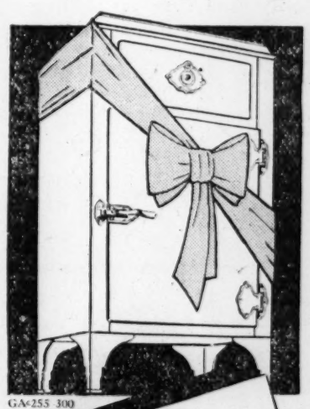

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THE HOME FORUM

The Toy Theater

THERE are no more toy theaters; or, rather, there are no more toy theaters for children, because children do not want them. Well, that piece of news puts us in our places, clips us out, pastes our backs and sticks us in a period. A world has gone, a star has fallen. "Penny plain and twopence colored" is a thing of the past, like Valentines and penny-farthing bicycles, and we belong to it, antique, labeled and dated. The collectors and connoisseurs are already long at work and they bring with them that depressing adult efficiency with toys.

The adults know: they can work them, build them, understand them, worse than all, they are content with them. The child looks on in wonder and scorn at the adult person really believing in a toy and taking it seriously, without imagination satisfied with it, its symbolism gone. The engine won't work? Let me make it go for you, the adult says. Silently the child hands over the engine. The expert adult fingers quickly repair it and it whizzes along. For a moment the child's eyes light because of the strangeness, then they become absorbed again. How boring for a toy engine to be only a toy engine. Give it me. Let me make it *not* go.

It is odd that the deep adult seriousness and thoroughness has got possession of the toy theater at last. Something has grown up and left the nursery for the study, never to return.

* * *

A book by A. E. Wilson, under the title "Penny Plain Twopence Coloured," has brought all this back to me. There is a long and intricate history to the subject and Mr. Wilson exhausts it. His knowledge is immense and is displayed with irresistible sentiment and skill; but the further back he leads me into my own memories, the less inclined I am to his sentiment and regrets. I find myself more inclined to boast, compare and dispute, than unctuously to sigh. Bound by the same memories, there is nothing to do but sing each other down.

His history is new and indisputable to me. I had no idea I was following such a rich tradition. A hundred years ago, I learn, the toy theater was at the height of its popularity. Between 1830 and 1840, over fifty firms were engaged in the trade in London and then a slow decline set in. In the seventies it had well begun and now, according to Mr. Wilson, the toy theater is merely a name to anyone under thirty. What was the cause of this decline? Commercialization to begin with, competition by one or two greedy firms cutting prices and the consequent lowering of quality, the rise of reading and studying among children, home lessons, the boys' paper, later the magic lantern. All this to Mr. Wilson is not only the decadence of the theater, but the decadence of childhood, too; and he reproaches the modern child for being bored by anything but mechanical toys. There has been, he argues, a decline of imagination. But this is mere adult sentimentality. Absorption, that marvelous faculty of the child, has not diminished and a mechanical toy is as engrossing and stimulating to the imagination as a piece of painted cardboard. In Mr. Wilson's argument is the typical adult fallacy that toys are interesting for themselves, whereas children are always using toys for purposes they were not intended to fill: the engine becomes a fort, the crane a weapon, the weapon a wall, the stage a shop.

* * *

Still it was gratifying to read that I had all unconsciously played with a toy that Blake and Cruikshank had not scorned to serve and whose sheets museums now collect, ponderously excited. But Mr. Wilson strikes me an ill blow when he demonstrates that the sheets I bought, after so much burning of the heart, were produced in the decadence of the art. He pities me, corrupted by their crude naturalism, their garish colors. My sensibilities were, so it seems, brutalized. And there is more to come. "Base and loathely was the boy who bought his sheets ready coloured." Alas, base and loathely then was I. I do not know Mr. Wilson's skill with the brush, but how was a child of my sensibility (Oh, we of the decadence had our feelings!) to endure the unhistrionic insipidity of water colors. Have you ever squeezed vermilion thick from the tube on a robber's jerkin, and seen it fade to a silly and blushing pink or smudge like raspberry juice over his head? Have you ever had the misfortune to put blue on a Count's breeches and yellow on his stockings, and been horrified by the green fog which spread in consequence around his garters? No, I maintain, I knew art when I saw it. As for drop scenes, it was a question of accepting other people's preposterous realism, or substituting one's own ethereal fancies. Once, I remember, I did paint a pair of forest glades for side wings. I recall now from that pallid stew of greens, purples and yellows struggling to be trees. Why had it failed? Why, lying on their sides across the stage, did these trees make such suitable boulders for the entrance to the genii's cave?

* * *

Where Mr. Wilson seems to have had the advantage over us was in the matter of glue. To be allowed glue—what enlightened parents he must have had, with no unæsthetic objections to that ubiquitous manna which appeared on chair arms and table corners and could travel round a three-story house without human aid in a few minutes. Flour and water paste was our nemesis and how we disliked it. If anyone has known flour and water paste to stick, I should like to know about it; for how many times did the mill floor slowly curl up, and the figures of robber and saint peel dampily and miserably from their foundation, exposing the lifeless cardboard! But the toy theater was full of such disillusion. After we had cut out our scenes and characters and struggled to make a first act stand upright, enthusiasm suddenly vanished. No play was ever performed—and I see that Mr. Wilson, Gordon Craig, Robert Louis Stevenson, that arch humbug on the subject, and Goethe himself were in the same boat with us—for we had the child's perception that between actuality and imagination there is no lasting relation. Performance, if we had had the patience for it, would have been catastrophic. Already we anticipated Benedetto Croce, though we had never heard of him then nor have understood him since, that art is not expression but intuition, idea.

* * *

Now I reflect upon it, though, we did one performance from beginning to end, but it was the exception that proves the rule. It happened that an elderly and philanthropic neighbor devoted to Socialism and the oppressed, a civil servant retiring and bookish, decided that we should raise money to help Jim Larkin's Dublin strikers by giving a performance of Aladdin. English Liberals were embarrassing the skeptical Irish in this way, and this was my first sniff of Irish politics. Excitement seized us, reason vanished, art became triumphant or rather publicity managed the deception. In a darkened room, with an electric torch lighting the stage, we raised the curtain before thirty or forty people. The elderly gentleman read the parts in suitably diverse voices. I hear now his polite baritone: "New lamps for old, New lamps for old." And I remember the sudden blush of shame that covered my face when the old gentleman changed his voice to a shrill, scolding falsetto and, disguised as Aladdin's mother, squeaked out the unheroic couplet:

"Come here, you lazy, idle wretch;
Where are the dinner things I bade you fetch?"

* * *

I had never pictured an Aladdin so servile, an old gentleman so undignified. The performance went on with preposterous intervals. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed between two acts while we fumbled for scenes and characters. Then enter two men fighting with drawn swords. Mounted on the same board they were eternally with drawn swords. Siamese and inseparable from each other. If one spoke to his wife, both advanced with drawn swords; if they fled, advanced, or remained silent—it was always with brows lowering and swords drawn. And, when they had to slide off, their awful dilemma was clear to us. Whether they moved to right or to left, one of them was obliged to go out backwards, one nobleman would perforce be—there is no other word for it—shunted, backed like an engine. And what shall I say of the lady who was permanently bent back at an angle of thirty degrees and the gentleman who lay flat during his longest speech, or of the genie who, dangling from a wire and waiting for the colored match to strike—why wouldn't it strike?—swiveled round and round, turning his plain white cardboard back every few seconds to the audience! Perhaps that was a masterstroke, a white, featureless genie! But what I remember most about those long intervals is the feeling that minutes were passing, we were wasting them and even now the strikers in Dublin might be giving in for want of food and clothes. We were fiddling while Dublin burned. O charity, what a crime we committed in thy name!

It is odd that such an essentially, grotesquely, static thing as the toy stage should breed such excitement. Yet, in playing with those obstinate patterns, we were one with Keats contemplating the Grecian Urn. "For ever wilt thou love and she be fair." The imagination of children is proof against naturalism. If the Miller entered with portmanteau, slept with portmanteau and could never in fact be separated from it, we did not notice it. Nor did it sadden us if we clipped off most of the heroine's features or separated a gentleman's boot from his leg in cutting them out.

If we had known the tradition we were following, boredom would no doubt have overcome us. If we had suspected that museums were at it, too, that Goethe had written about it, we should have turned away. As it was, this public performance was too much for us. Suddenly, without arguing the matter to ourselves, we gave up the theater. It had gone too far. It had completed its function, achieved apotheosis and was destroyed for us. At the back of our minds, we did not really want it to work.

V. S. P.

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Goali—the Artist

Among the knick-knacks in the rooms which Meyrick had lent me was one that pleased me particularly—a baby boy in bronze kicking the void with tremendous gusto and glee. Standing in the window, as he did, he was the first thing one saw against the light: a symbol of lively energy and fun. The name of the sculptor—GOALI—in capitals, was on the front of the base, rather more in evidence, I thought, than is usual; but one has so often to hunt, and many times in vain, for the signature on a bronze, that such prominence could not offend.

Some names, as you know, cling to the memory as surely as others evade it, and whenever I caught sight of the figure I thought of its moulder, and I used to peer about in Art shops for other examples of Goali's work. I even inquired of two or three Bond Street dealers if they could show me anything by him. . . .

Goali? No, they had nothing of his; not at the moment. They could show me a figure by Pomeroy. A mask of Reid Dick's. Did I care for Wells's peasants? Haseltine's bronze horses?

I was interested, I said, in Goali. Figures of merry romping children.

Yes, yes. But at the moment they had nothing.

In idle moments I used to wonder what Goali was like and where he worked—was even now working. Probably in Rome. To any one who causes me to think of Rome I am grateful, and I was grateful to Goali. I would sometimes fancy myself sharing his life. A walk in the Pincio Gardens before he settled to work in his studio somewhere off the Via del Babuino. Then his modelling, with probably one of his own olive-skinned brood as sitter, and Signora Goali there to keep it happy and exchange gossip with her husband. I could see his rumpled black hair and his hands all over the white clay. . . .

Another time I would make Goali a Florentine and share his life in his own beautiful city; and one very hot day I made him a Venetian and we bathed at the Lido. After all, he might easily be a Venetian. In those sculpture shops in the Piazza of San Marco such works as Goali's are the principal stock-in-trade.

Everybody who came to see me liked the little bronze boy with his chubby foot in the air—the blithe spirit of him and his rounded grace.

"That's a jolly thing," they would say. "Who did it?"

"Goali," I would reply. "The name's underneath."

Sometimes a guest would know all about him. Jack Raynor, for instance. . . .

"Oh, yes: Goali," he said. "He's made a corner in children. Dashed clever thing to do, because kids are so popular. You get nice easy lines too. I forget where he comes from, either Milano or Torino, I fancy."

"Are you sure," I asked, a little sadly, for I was disappointed; "I should so much rather he came from Rome. I think of him as from the South anyway. I don't really see why he shouldn't be a Neapolitan"; and as I spoke I saw Goali loitering on the sea wall between Naples and Posilippo watching just such a boy as he had modelled playing in the sun with other mischievous little rogues.

"I believe he's a northerner," Jack Raynor replied. "But I'll find out for certain."

And then after his long holiday Meyrick came back and I had to find rooms elsewhere.

"I hope you've been comfortable," he said, "and all those odds and ends"—he included his beloved articles of virtu with a sweeping hand—"haven't bored you."

I reassured him. "And as for that bronze baby," I said, "he's been the apple of my eye."

"Oh, the little kicking cherub," he replied. "Yes, I like that too; but I've always rather resented the football idea. He so obviously represents the sheer joy of life that it's silly to give it that title."

"What title?" I asked.

"Why 'Goal!'" he said.

"'Goal!'" I examined the bronze more closely. "Is that 'Goal'? I asked. "The lettering's very poor, isn't it? The exclamation mark's exactly like an 'I.' I always thought—. Well, no matter what I thought. Who do you think is the sculptor?"

"I haven't a notion," he said. "It's unsigned. But I fancy it's English."

Signor Goali, my evanescent Italian friend, farewell.—E. V. LUCAS, in "Giving and Receiving."

Poetry

She comes as hush and beauty of the night,
And sees too deep for laughter;
Her touch is a vibration and a light
From worlds before and after.

—EDWIN MARKHAM, in "The Man With the Hoe."

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Flower Sellers, Piccadilly Circus, London: From a Painting by H. A. Budd

AS A mural decorator, Mr. Herbert Ashwin Budd paints with a sound understanding of the requirements of his work. Paint for its own sake is seldom, if ever, essayed; his interest being mainly concerned with such subject matter as man's workaday activities have to offer. Pure landscape interests him chiefly by way of a diversion, and then he is capable of producing refreshing oil sketches, full of atmospheric charm—usually upon wood panels. His partiality for figure subjects, relating to London life, distinguishes him in English art. He approaches figures and types with confidence, and he has a gift of seizing upon pictorial possibilities in unexpected places. One outstanding instance of this is his picture, now in the permanent collection at Oldham Art Gallery, depicting a London livestock shop. It is a typical scene, showing the numerous cages containing animals and birds arrayed outside the shop, with curious pedestrians loitering near. The London Underground Railway Company recently acquired the use of some of Mr. Budd's pictures for poster purposes.

For one who has pictured incidents in abundance by London street and riverside, it would be surprising did not the flower girls of Piccadilly Circus figure in his work. This is a characteristic example of Herbert Budd's own mosaic-like treatment. The cool gray hue of the metropolis is echoed in the background of this picture, as it seems to do in all the artist's London paintings. Upon this neutral ground he is able to give added brilliance to his colors, when sparingly placed as in this painting, where the bunches of pink carnations and bright green foliage are notes of gayety. An escape for the eye is cleverly arranged in the top left corner, where we also find the one clue to the location of the setting. Here is shown the shallow curved outline of the bronze pedestal over which, lightly poised, rests the famous Eros, Piccadilly's inseparable figure. During the recent construction of the Underground station at this site, both Eros and the flower sellers were moved elsewhere and were greatly missed. Now they have returned to a much changed position, where only venturesome pedestrians are to be seen braving the traffic to make an over-street crossing.

Jmění

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KDYBYCHOM měli sčítati náš majetek, naše první myšlenka by mohla býti sepsati jen hmotné předměty a peněžní jmění, které nazýváme svými. Ale kdybychom přemýšleli hlouběji, dostavila by se vždy skutečná vědomost, že pravá podstata všeho, čím jsme neb co máme, se nachází v duševní oblasti. Takto by bylo viděti, že takové vlastnosti, jako pilnost, původnost, moudrost, ostrovtip, veselost, láska a podobné, tvoří naše skutečné jmění. Ony jsou záruky zdaru a v nich také spočívá jeho trvalost." Tento fakt je vysloven v Příslovích, kde se praví: "Blahoslavený člověk nalezající moudrost a člověk vynášející opatrnost. Lépeť jest zajisté těžeti ji, nežli těžeti stříbrem, anobrž nad výborné zlato užitek její. . . . Dlouhost dnů v pravici její, a v levici její bohatství a sláva."

Mnozí shledali, že je pravdivé, jak citovaná slova prohlašují, že "dlouhost dnů" i také "bohatství a sláva" jsou přirozenou odměnou moudrosti neb správného myšlení. Jinak řečeno, projev mysli naplněné duchovnosti, pravé inteligence, je pevný základ pro zdařilou práci. Obchodníci, továrníci, spisovatelé, budovatelé domácnosti a studenti všichni mohou stopovati svůj zjevný blahobyt zpět k zdravosti svého myšlení. Obrácené, nezdar je výsledek myšlení, které je prosté Principu, je výsledek nesprávného myšlení, jehož základem je věření v materialismus.

Je jen jediný pravdivý základ pro myšlenku, to jest, Bůh, božská Mysl. Falešné a záhubné myšlení nemá tento základ a spočívá na nevědomosti, klamnosti a tělesnosti. Křesťanská Věda se pevně drží stanoviska, že Bůh je původem každé pravdivé myšlenky, že Bůh je nekonečná a dokonalá Mysl a že přirozená činnost bytí člověka je zobrazovati tuto Mysl projevováním božských vlastností. Protože je tomu tak, duchovní myšlení je mocné; a naděje, důvěra, láska, lidumilnost, schopnost vidět duchovně, poctivost a podobné tvoří moc zde a nyní proto, že Bůh je vytváří, podporuje a dává jim činnost. Protože Bůh je vždy přítomný, člověk v Jeho podobenství je si navždy vědom božského vedení, které tato Mysl neustále udílí. Vskutku člověk může býti popsán ve svém pravém bytí jako projev neb idea Boha, dobra. Na tomto základě všechny nepravé myšlenky mohou býti zničeny, může se dokázati, že jsou neskutečné.

Můžeme míti větší bohatství než znalost těchto vznešených pravd? Šalomoun v biblických dnech ocenil jejich mocnou hodnotu; když měl příležitost žádati si, cokoliv si přál, nemodlil se o hmotné bohatství, nýbrž o "srdce rozumné." Tato modlitba byla tak moudrá, že byla nejen zodpovědčna darem moudrosti a porozumění, ale i přidavkem "bohatství a slávy." Zde je z Písma ilustrace fakta, že skutečná vědomost o duchovní podstatě jako pravdivé jmění dodává člověku duchovní moc a umožňuje mu přemoci strach, nedostatek, obmezenou příležitost k pokroku a obmezenou činnost.

Křesťanská Věda učí, že Bůh je nekonečná Mysl, věčný Život, věčné trvající Pravda. Pravdy bytí jsou přesně vyloženy v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy, která objevila Křesťanskou Vědu a dala ji světu. Vlastní kariéra Mrs. Eddy byla pozoruhodným důkazem jak působivé je duchovní jmění neb takové, které je zobrazením; neboť se může říci dnes, že hnutí Křesťanské Vědy, jak je projevené uzdravováním, v budování církve a ve vyučování, plyne z počáteční skutečné vědomosti Mrs. Eddy, že pravé jmění člověka jsou dary Boha. Bohatý duchovní život Mrs. Eddy byl postupně projeven dostatkem při její lidské zkušenosti a Církev Krista, Vědce, kterou ona založila, dobyla zdaru prostřednictvím lásky.

Že pravda o Bohu může zničiti nešastné duševní stavy, většina lidí ochotně dozná; ale mnozí nemohou pochopiti, jak tato pravda může působiti, aby zlepšila to, co nazýváme hmotným stavem. Avšak nechť je stav nazván hmotným neb duševním, vskutku všechna lidská zkušenost je zahrnutá ve vědomí. Je to ve vědomí, kde náš smysl bytí převládá; pročež jen ve vědomí může býti rozladění uzdraveno. Nic není v nepořádku s Bohem ani s člověkem. Každé rozladění je jen falešný smysl, který Pravda zničí.

Ježíš Kristus byl bohat ve vědomosti svého duchovního jmění a dokázal tuto svoji vědomost tím, že zničil věření, že by dav lidí mohl zůstati hladový, že by člověk mohl býti ochrnutý neb že by přítel mohl zemříti. V celém jeho přisluhování zjevně dokázal možnost prakticky přiložiti ku všelikým stavům hojnou lásku Boha. V nebi je bohatství. Je na blízku, při ruce. Modlitba, která se vznáší aby důvěrně volala k Bohu a zobrazila smysl božského bohatství, najde uskutečnění duchovního dostatku. Dnes, prostřednictvím Křesťanské Vědy, vůle Boha je mnohem více postřehnuta a je lépe porozuměno přisluhování Ukazatele cesty, neboť, jak Mrs. Eddy praví na stránce 494 v Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví), "Není dobře představovati si, že Ježíš zjevně dokázal božskou moc uzdravovati jenom pro vybraný počet neb pro obmezenou dobu, když celému lidstvu, v každé hodině, božská Láska dává všechno dobro."

The Paddy Bird

Between grace and gawkiness, there is surely a great gulf fixed. Yet the paddy bird bridges it in one quick movement and seems unique in embodying the extremes of both.

When using their feet, the action of these wader birds seems comically clumsy. One sees them walking through wet paddy fields, or following in the wake of grazing cattle, busily catching insects of various kinds. Their movements are much like those of the domestic fowl pecking about for scraps, tentative steps accompanied by a jerky forward-and-backward thrust of the head. But the paddy bird's immense length of neck exaggerates this action to absurdity. When sleeping or sunning themselves, they often stand in groups at the water's edge, with their long necks drawn right in. This gives them a solemn, round-shouldered appearance, which is strangely half-way between grace and absurdity.

I have watched them also toward sunset time round the shores of a lake, when the water is still and clear as glass and they come to catch their evening meal. One behind the other they stand—for all the world like a freize on a nursery wall—each with its long neck stretched far forward and outwards, so that it meets its clear-cut reflection and produces the weird effect of a pair of curved shears. The whole comic attitude seems the embodiment of unbalanced awkwardness. Patiently they wait, immobile and seemingly inanimate, until one spies some water creature within its reach. In a flash the long neck shoots out, as if sprung on elastic, the catch is made, the neck jerks back, the body is immobile once more. Occasionally, dissatisfied with his fortune, a bird will step forward cautiously and delicately one or two paces, lifting each foot well above the water and causing hardly a ripple.

So they will stay each evening for about an hour, while sunset comes and goes. Then, just as darkness is meeting the afterglow, they all rise suddenly; and, flying low above the water, with the blurred shadows of their white wings following beneath them on its surface, depart to their night quarters somewhere beyond the lake.

With the spread of their wings, which balance the length of neck and change it to an incomparable grace, they are instantly transformed to beauty. There are few lovelier things to watch than a flight of these birds with their long necks craned forward, long legs stretched back, and white curving wings outspread. Impossible to decide whether their supreme grace in flight shows best when they are silhouetted against darkening water, or shining brilliantly white in the sparkling sunlight of early morning, when the water ripples and gleams and their white reflections flash along the wet sand.

For a First Book

Within this little red-bound book there lie
A hundred glistening diamonds of your thought,
And from each rainbow prism dart and fly
Vast colored words with which the thread is caught.

You are an elf that even in this world
Of iron and steel can weave a gossamer song
Telling us where a bluebell has uncurled
Or point the oriole we have waited long.

Between the covers of this little book
Imprisoned songs for all the world to see—
Imprisoned yes—yet even as we look
We learn that captured things may still soar free.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Possession

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ONE were to enumerate his possessions, his first thought might be to list only the material objects and the financial assets which he calls his own. But if one were to think more deeply there would invariably come the realization that the real substance of all that he is or has, is to be found in the mental realm. Thus it would be seen that such qualities as industry, originality, wisdom, perspicacity, joyousness, love, and the like, constitute one's actual possessions. They constitute the guarantees, as well as the perpetuity, of success. This fact finds expression in Proverbs, where it is said: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. . . . Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour."

Many have found it true that, as the quoted words declare, both "length of days" and "riches and honour" are the natural rewards of wisdom, or right thinking. In other words, the expression of spiritual-mindedness, true intelligence, is a sound basis for successful achievement. Business men, manufacturers, writers, home makers, and students can all trace their visible well-being to the soundness of their thinking. Conversely, failure is the result of thinking which is devoid of Principle, of wrong thinking, the basis of which is the belief in materialism.

There is but one true basis for thought, even God, the divine Mind. False and destructive thinking lacks this basis, and rests upon ignorance, illusiveness, and carnality. Christian Science insists that God is the source of all true thought, that God is infinite and perfect Mind, and that the natural function of man's being is to reflect this Mind by expressing divine qualities. Because this is so, spiritual thinking is powerful; and hope, trust, love, charity, vision, honesty, and the like constitute power here and now, for the reason that God creates, supports, and gives them action. Because God is always present, man in His likeness is forever aware of the divine guidance which this Mind continually imparts. Indeed, man may be described in his true being as the very expression or idea of God, good. From this basis all wrong thoughts can be destroyed, proved unreal.

Could one possess greater wealth than the knowledge of these sublime truths? Solomon of Biblical days appreciated their mighty worth, for, when he had the opportunity to ask for whatsoever he might wish, he did not pray for material riches, but for "an understanding heart." This prayer was so wise that it was answered not only in the gift of wisdom and understanding, but with added "riches and honour." Here is Scriptural illustration of the fact that realization of spiritual substance as true possession equips a man with spiritual power, and enables him to overcome fear, lack, restricted opportunity, and limited activity.

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Mind, eternal Life, everlasting Truth. The truths of being are accurately set forth in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered Christian Science and gave it to the world. Mrs. Eddy's own career was a remarkable proof of the effectiveness of spiritual or reflected possession: for it may be said today that the Christian Science movement, as evidenced in healing, in church building, and in teaching, is due to Mrs. Eddy's initial realization that man's true possessions are the gifts of God. Mrs. Eddy's rich spiritual life was progressively manifested in sufficiency in human experience, and the Church of Christ, Scientist, which she founded, has prospered through love.

That the truth about God can destroy unhappy mental states, most persons will readily admit; but many are puzzled as to how this truth can operate to improve what is called a material condition. Actually, however, whether it be called material or mental, all human experience is comprised in consciousness. It is in consciousness that one's sense of being obtains; hence, it is only in consciousness that any discord can be healed. There is nothing wrong with God, nor with man. Discord of any kind is only a false sense, which Truth destroys.

Jesus the Christ was rich in the knowledge of his spiritual possessions, and he proved this knowledge by destroying the belief that a multitude could remain hungry, that a man could be palsied, or that a friend could die. In his entire ministry he demonstrated the practicality of applying to all sorts of conditions the abundant love of God. There is wealth in heaven. It is near at hand. The prayer which rises to commune with God and to reflect a sense of the divine affluence finds the realization of spiritual sufficiency. Today, through Christian Science, God's will is being more widely discerned and the Way-shower's ministry better understood; for, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 494 of Science and Health, "It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

Chestnut Bloom

On windy wet nights of early October I go to bed thinking of the chestnuts there will be in the lane in the morning, and instinctively I wake as I did "twenty golden years ago" so as to be out and at work by dawn. If I did not wake of myself I would be wakened by the tramp of the youngsters up the lane under my window. Although it is a private road now, it was for two hundred years a thoroughfare from the pike, along which was strung out old Germantown, to the woodlots on the Wissahickon Hills, one of the many lanes that divided the long narrow strips of land that, German fashion, ran, a few hundred yards wide, for over a mile west from the staunch homesteads. So there is the custom of generations as well as boy nature in this trespassing. The trees are old and large, some very old and very tall, relicts, it is likely, of the original forest, since they rise high above the lane, like wood-trees, before branching out. Most of them, however, are wide spread and bally like a greater sort of orchard apples. These, no doubt, have grown for the larger part of their lives in cleared land. I do not know how high they are or how many bushels they have been used to yield in the best years, but I do know that I have never seen larger nut trees than two of them, or known a greater harvest of such fruit than was scattered under them on certain October mornings of happy memory. . . .

The chestnut tree makes appeal to instincts far other than the hunter's or the hungry boy's. Everywhere between the Appalachians and the Atlantic it holds, of all woods-trees, the first place in the affections of the native-born. It is the apple of the woods. Without its bloom, its fruit, its wood, our country life would be—ought I to say will be?—much other than it is. This morning of late June, as I talk to the old fence-builder, we both look at its great domes of yellow, arched up above the lane, and lying like great piles of pollen here and there over the wooded hills. Its perfume is everywhere, not honey-sweet like the locust's, but with a saving tang of acrid, of a kind, but of a differing savor, with that of buckwheat. Is there, I am thinking, another woods-tree with bloom so beautiful? In sight of us two large catalpas hold aloft their white candelabra, beautiful beyond doubt, but with a beauty that has in it something exotic. A month ago, or little more, dogwoods spread their snowy loveliness along that woodside, but for all our long cultivation of them they have not the heart-touching beauty of chestnut bloom. I think of other blooms that preceded it: the red flush of rock maples along the greening hollow; the lush peabloom of the locusts so heavily fragrant above the old road; the pomp and show of the magnolias and buckeyes and the paulownias planted out as "ornamental trees" on many lawns hereabouts. But the bloom of none of them is to me as the chestnut bloom. — CORNELIUS WEYGANDT, in "A Passing America."

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EDUCATIONAL

Study of Language Calls for Study of Its People

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

THE study of a language involves something more than the acquisition of words, the mastery of troublesome terminations, the technical application of rules of sequence.

This, at least, is the opinion of Dr. Karl Schmidt, the headmaster of the Dorotheenstädtisches Realgymnasium in Berlin, and Dr. Schmidt is in a fair way to judge the position correctly, since he has spent years in building up his theories in regard to language instruction, has traveled widely, has conducted tours of his own boys to the schools of other boys in other lands, watching the effects of his experiments and gathering meanwhile a heap of useful information.

Dr. Schmidt says that the learning of a language depends in a much wider degree than most people imagine upon an understanding of the people, whose language is to be studied. He believes that the building of a language depends so much upon the character of the builders and upon the external influences brought to bear upon them throughout history that, in order to absorb the fundamentals of language it is necessary to absorb character and historical influences at the same time.

In his school in Berlin, Dr. Schmidt has worked his theories out to a nicety, and worked them out in a way which is, as he explains, so simple and so inexpensive that anyone may imitate and expand in correspondence with their own ideas and experiences.

Two Small Rooms

Dr. Schmidt's school contains, among its other sections, two small rooms which represent the basis of his method. From the "Cabinet Français" springs the teaching of French—French langauge, French art, French history, French civilization in general. From the "English Study" springs, in the same way, the teaching of English.

It is not possible to enter the "Cabinet Français" without being, in some mysterious manner, transported from Berlin to Paris. Notices which every traveler has deciphered laboriously in early days adorn the walls—"Il est défendu de se pencher en dehors"; "Chaque personne brisant une glace devra la payer"; "Ne laissez pas les enfants joeur avec la serrure!" The atmosphere of France is created immediately.

A tour round the four walls of the little room develops the impression, carrying the visitor by stages through the history of France—a France portrayed in art by that skill of self-analysis which belongs in such generous measure to the French people.

Pictures are divided into groups representative of the various periods of French history—the Epoque Romaine, the Epoque Romane, the Epoque Gothique, the Renaissance, the Siècle Classique, the styles Baroque, Rococo, Empire, the Epoque Moderne. The visitor, commencing with the earliest period, passes a schoolboy's painting of a Celtic Druid, then on to a picture of the arena of Nimes, a colored print of the interior of the Vézelay Cathedral—this last a treasure suggested by a similar print seen on a French railway station. Pictures and plastic gargoyles carry out the Gothic architecture of cathedrals—Notre Dame, Rouen, Chartres. A schoolboy's illustration of the Valenciennes mystery play illustrates the period of the Renaissance.

And so the visitor travels through the times of Louis XIV, through the art of Baroque and Rococo and Empire styles, through the great men of letters, to the Modern period and the art of Rodin and Chapu, with the Sacré Cœur, the Monument aux Morts, the grave of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe, gaining all the time in sympathy for the people whose language has expressed and been influenced by these things, gaining a desire to know more of that language.

The "English Study" is a very different affair. Stepping from France to England, the difference is apparent immediately. True enough, atmosphere is manufactured by the same method—an essentially English door-knocker to which is attached the request "Please knock here." Various notices which remind the visitor to "Keep clear of the door," to "Mind your own business," are added to the advice to "Learn more and earn more." But the clear-cut divisions so easily traceable in France through the mirror of French art cannot be measured equally by art in the case of England.

For Knowing England

An easier method of understanding England has been discovered through defining the outstanding qualities and activities of the English people, and groups have accordingly been collected which illustrate the development of the English constitution, of English history and tradition, of Empire, of art, architecture, literature, education, of the theater and of London.

Six frames contain illustrated reminders of a series of historic facts and historic figures reaching over a period which lasts from the dawn of English history to the World War, and the visitor is invited to deduce from these the complex results upon English character.

The visitor is asked, by recourse to pictures which illustrate the more decisive stages of development, to elucidate how and why the men of England answered the call of the sea; how and why they sought and found democratic government; how and why they built up their Empire and held it together as a Commonwealth of Nations. He is asked to understand the meanings of English tradition by studying pictures of the Lord Mayor's Show, of chained Bibles, of beefeaters, of Eton boys in their top hats; and to understand the development of the church as a communal concern which, divided within itself into sects many, still may be relied upon to rise in unison at the slightest suggestion of invasion by a foreign church authority.

He is asked to understand something of English education, and is given snapshots taken in the public schools and universities to help him. He is asked to amalgamate all he sees in the building of a picture of England and the English.

All this for the teaching of language! But, says Dr. Schmidt, behind these things lies the discovery of foreign peoples; through these things an intelligent teacher may trace the physiognomy of the ages.

Language, says Dr. Schmidt, provides more than a study designed to harass days spent at school. It provides the finest medium through which to build a structure of international understanding, and as such it should be utilized to the fullest degree possible.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

DRESSED IN HER OWN HANDIWORK
The Native Costume of Her Parents.

The public schools of the United States have long been considered a melting pot. Many of them, however, give the children a chance to contribute out of the wealth of their national backgrounds. This little girl is wearing a Czechoslovakian costume which she was taught to make in a sewing class in an American school. In it she will perform a folk dance.

Nature Books for Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACTUAL field work in nature study is invaluable, but it must be supplemented by books, especially if parents and teachers are not authorities on the subject, as is often the case. Recently there has been an increased output of fascinating nature books for children of eight years and upward. I am listing a few of the most valuable along different lines. Of these only one is fiction, unless the Burgess books be classed as such an account of their "talking animal" motif.

Most children at some time or other are interested in birds. For very young readers there is a delightful series called "Birds in Rhyme," "More Birds in Rhyme," "Famous Birds in Rhyme," by Julius King. On each page is a life-sized colored plate of the bird, his song in notes, and a few facts about his habits and habitat.

Excellent for children from 8 to 11 are "The Larger Birds," and "The Smaller Birds," by Eric Dagleish. There is a drawing in black and white of each bird, with one or more pages of text. Then there is "The Burgess Bird Book," in which Peter Rabbit acts as interpreter of all our common land and water birds. The colored plates are excellent, and the facts authentic.

To Be Used in Field Work

For children who are old enough for field work there are the two little guidebooks, "Land Birds East of the Rockies," and "Water and Game Birds," both by C. A. Reed. These are of pocket size with colored plates. Two other bird books which children from 10 to 14 will like are, "What Bird Is That?" By Frank Chapman, which describes land birds of the east, and "Glimpses of Familiar Birds," by William H. Carr.

Until quite recently there was not much material available for children on seashore life. Then Thornton Burgess added "The Seashore Book" to his series. In it Johnny Skunk and Danny Meadoy Mouse discuss all the queer sea creatures with Graywing the gull. There are colored plates and photographs, and the classification of species in the back is extremely helpful. Children from 8 to 12 will especially enjoy it. Then for children of the same age there is "Little Sea Creatures," by I. N. Gaylord, which is easy and interesting reading.

A little guide for older boys and girls is "Along the Shore," by Eva S. Butler. Although a little larger than the bird guides, it is still of pocket size, and has short descriptions and sketches of various sea creatures and plants, as well as directions for making a salt water aquarium.

"Opening Davy Jones's Locker," by Thames Williamson, is a splendid book for 10-to-14-year-olds. It is the story of a Boy Scout who went as assistant on a marine biological expedition to the Caribbean sea, and tells of his experiences as a diver and in the observation chamber under the sea. The arrangement in story form makes an excellent background for the exposition of marine life, although we are sorry that Ted Farnham is not a real character, as we should like to meet him!

For youngsters who are interested in collecting and mounting wild flowers a book to help in identifying specimens is almost a necessity. The three that I am listing are excellent for that purpose. "The Flower Guide," by Chester A. Reed, uniform with the bird guides, describes flowers found in the eastern and middle states. Younger children can identfy their specimens by the colored plates. "Wild Flowers Every Child Should Know," by Frederic W. Stack, has now been put out in an attractive low-priced edition. The flowers are classified first by color, then by families, and there are many full-page illustrations in color and black and white. "How to Know the Wild Flowers," by Mrs. Dana, is a book of much the same kind. The arrangement is by color and in the front is a most useful little dictionary of simple botanical terms.

Insects and Grasses

Insects have always a fascination and delight, particularly for boys, and a study of their ways opens up a surprising new world. "Leaves and Grasses," by Dorothy Waugh, may serve as an introduction to the subject for younger children. It is illustrated in color by the author. Then there is "Holiday Pond" by Edith Patch, which 7-to-9-year-olds will like. Besides the chapters on insects it tells all about the other creatures found in and near a pond.

"The Astonishing Ant," by Julie Kenly, is a fine book for 9-to-11-year-olds, written in narrative form and illustrated in black and white. Then there is "The Butterfly Guide," by W. J. Holland, which has the same size and arrangement as the bird and flower guides. Those of us who enjoyed Materlinck's "Life of the Bee" will be glad to know that there is now an edition for children entitled "Children's Life of the Bee."

"Along the Brook," by Raymond T. Fuller, describes the common insects that inhabit our small streams, as well as the fish, frogs and turtles, the birds that visit them and the flowers that grow along their banks. An extremely usable handbook for summer vacations. Dan Beard's "Book of Bugs, Butterflies and Beetles" was written especially for boys, but I see no reason why their sisters shouldn't enjoy it as well.

Children are always interested in books about animals. "The Larger Beasts," and "The Smaller Beasts," by Eric Dagleish, tell all about the animals seen in zoos and circuses. These are from the "Animals in Black and White" series. "The Animal Book," by Thornton Burgess, gives an account of the wild animals of the United States. Then there is a new book, "At the Zoo and at Home," by James L. McCreery, which has large colored illustrations and a simple descriptive text. All four of these are fine for children from 8 to 10 years old.

For Older Children

"My Life With the Animals," by George F. Moore, will be liked by older children. The author was formerly director of the Boston zoo and gives not only an account of his experiences with the animals there, but even more interesting chapters on his acquaintance with wild life as a boy on his father's farm.

"All About Animals," is an animal encyclopedia. A short account of every sort of creature is given, with an accompanying photograph. Very useful in connection with school work in geography and nature study. The author is Lilian Gask. If you would like your children to read at least one book by the great French naturalist, Jean Henri Fabre, Animal Life in Field and Garden" is a good one to start with, being of general interest.

Some good books about African animals are "Alice in Jungleland" and "Alice in Elephantland," by Mary Hastings Bradley, and "Three Boy Scouts in Africa," an exciting account by themselves of the adventures of three boys who made an expedition with the Martin Johnsons.

"Tracks and Trails," by Leonard Russell, contains much wood lore, including the tracking of animals. I suppose most girls will shudder at "The Book of Reptiles," but their brothers will delight in it. It is by Eric Dagleish and is another of the "Animals in Black and White" series.

There are several attractive new books on stars. "Astronomy From a Dipper," by Eliot C. Clarke, is of convenient pocket size and suitable for 12-to-14-year-olds.

"Stars For Sam, by W. Maxwell Reed, was written for children from 10 to 14 and discusses all the things they would want to know in connection with elementary astronomy. A large book, beautifully written and illustrated.

"Wonders of the Sky" is a little handbook of recent publication and extremely low price, which ought to prove useful to children of 10 years and upward. The author is Mary Proctor. Then there is "The Boys' Book of Astronomy" by Sweezey and Gable, which is recommended particularly for Boy Scouts.

That the study of trees can be carried on effectively at any time of year Julia E. Rogers shows in "Trees Every Child Should Know." It has a section for each season and presents all the facts about our common trees in a most thorough and interesting fashion. A book of quite a different type is "A Key to Trees," by Collins and Preston. This is a keyed guide for identification of unknown trees, a bit difficult, but useful for older children.

General in Character

Then there are a number of nature books of too general a character to come under any particular heading. First are two of the latest books by Edith Patch "Holiday Hill," and "Holiday Meadow." Each has chapters on birds, animals, insects, flowers and trees. Written in narrative form in large type, they are suitable for first nature books for children of 7 or 8 years.

"Nature Secrets," by Mary D. Chambers, gives some elementary experiments in physics and chemistry which children will delight to try.

"The Earth for Sam" by W. Maxwell Reed is an exposition of geology and physical geography written for a small boy. Beginning with prehistoric time it describes life and conditions on the earth at the different periods. For throughtful children from 11 to 15.

"The Year Round," by Clarence Hylander, is a regular "nature omnibus," it contains so many different kinds of nature lore. This is a very recent book and admirable for the child who can have only a small library.

"All About Pets," by Margery Williams Bianco, is a delightful little book which tells us how to feed and care for cats, mice, parrots, dogs, rabbits, and every sort of pet. It also relates many amusing things the author has observed about them. Parents will enjoy it as much as children.

LIST OF TITLES
(Giving Title, Author and Publisher)

BIRDS

Birds in Rhyme; King; Thomas Nelson	$ .75
More Birds in Rhyme; King; Thomas Nelson	.75
Famous Birds in Rhyme; King; Thomas Nelson	.75
The Larger Birds; Dagleish; Morrow	1.25
The Smaller Birds; Dagleish; Morrow	1.25
The Bird Book; Burgess; Doubleday	3.00
Land Birds East of the Rockies; Reed; Doubleday	1.25
Water and Game Birds; Reed; Doubleday	1.25
What Bird Is That?; Chapman; Appleton	1.50
Glimpses of Familiar Birds; Carr; Gabriel	1.50

SEASHORE LIFE

The Seashore Book; Burgess; Doubleday	$3.00
Little Sea Creatures; Gaylord; Little	1.50
Along the Shore; Butler; John Day	1.25
Opening Davy Jones's Locker; Williamson; Houghton	2.00

FLOWERS

The Flower Guide; Reed; Doubleday	$1.25
Wild Flowers Every Child Should Know; Stack; Grosset	1.00
How to Know the Wild Flowers; Dana; Scribner	3.00
Flower Book; Burgess; Doubleday	3.00

INSECTS

Leaves and Grasses; Waugh; Holt	$2.50
Holiday Pond; Patch; Macmillan	2.00
The Astonishing Ant; Kenly; Appleton	2.50
The Butterfly Guide; Holland; Doubleday	1.25
Children's Life of the Bee; Maeterlinck Dodd	2.00
Along the Brook; Fuller; John Day	1.50
American Boys' Book of Bugs, Butterflies and Beetles; Beard; Lippincott	3.00

ANIMALS

The Larger Beasts; Dagleish; Morrow	$1.25
The Smaller Beasts; Dagleish; Morrow	1.25
The Animal Book; Burgess; Doubleday	3.00
At the Zoo and at Home; McCreery; Stokes	2.00
My Life With Animals; Morse; Rockwell	2.00
All About Animals; Gask; Crowell	3.00
Animal Life in Field and Garden; Fabre; Century	2.50
Alice in Jungleland; Bradley; Appleton	2.50
Alice in Elephantland; Bradley; Appleton	2.50
Three Boy Scouts in Africa; Oliver, Martin and Douglas; Putnam	1.75
Tracks and Trails; Russell; Macmillan	1.25
The Book of Reptiles; Dagleish; Morrow	1.25

STARS

Astronomy From a Dipper; Clarke; Houghton	$1.25
Stars for Sam; Reed; Harcourt	3.50
Wonders of the Sky; Proctor; Warne	.50
Boys' Book of Astronomy; Sweezey and Gable; Dutton	2.50

TREES

Trees Every Child Should Know; Rogers; Grosset	$1.00
A Guide to Trees; Collins and Preston Holt	1.35

MISCELLANEOUS

Holiday Hill; Patch; Macmillan	$2.00
Holiday Meadow; Patch; Macmillan	2.00
Nature Secrets; Chambers; Little, Brown	1.50
The Earth for Sam; Reed; Harcourt	3.50
The Year Round; Hylander; Putnam	2.00
All About Pets; Bianco; Macmillan	2.00

Men in P. T. A.

Putting the "Pa" in parent-teacher associations may engage the attention of congress units this year, if the number of men members on the new national board of managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers means anything. Almost one-third of its members are men. Three of the 13 members of the national executive committee are men. Fifteen of the 35 national committee chairmen are men; the chairman of the trustees of the national endowment fund is a man; and the general secretary in charge of the national office in Washington, D. C., is a man. Two state branches have men presidents, and hundreds of local P. T. A. presidents are men. It is estimated by congress statisticians that about one-third of the total membership of the national congress is made up of men. No longer can it be truthfully said that parent-teacher meetings are mothers' meetings.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers was organized in 1897 as a "Mothers' Congress," but fathers became active participants, and the name was changed in 1908, admitting them to membership.

Letters From Parents

Long Beach, Calif.

Dear Friends:

From the standpoint of having been both parent and teacher, may I add my experience in the coöperation of both?

I was reminded lately, when reading in this column, of former experiences when someone wrote that parents often carry a chip on their shoulders and can see only the child's side of the story.

I taught in a large city school of the middle West several years ago, and our principal used to say sometimes when she saw a parent coming pell-mell across the campus, "There comes an 'I. P.'" and we teachers all knew that she meant an "irate parent." It seemed that the parents were much more in evidence when they had some grievance than when they had some good and encouraging thing to tell the teacher. More often than not the parent found out that he or she had heard only one side of the story, and things were settled amicably to all for the good of the child.

After being out of the teaching profession for a number of years I became the mother of two adopted children, a boy of 12 and a girl of 14. While I had taught in very progressive schools I found that I was unable to help our children with their lessons because of the radical change in methods in the schools. I only hindered when I tried to help them.

I went day after day to the schools and visited the arithmetic class so I could learn the method in use and also visited the reading, spelling and writing periods. It all seemed quite new as compared to the methods of previous years, and if I should help my little granddaughters today, I would have to go to school again and learn the later methods.

Our children were having departmental work with a different teacher for every branch and early in the year, I sent a note to each teacher, pretending that I were an "I. P." and asking her to call on a certain date at five o'clock and at the bottom of the note I wrote that dinner would be served at seven o'clock and she was to bring her "nightie" and stay all night. This kind of note seemed to break any barriers or forebodings if indeed there had been any on the part of the teachers. They all came and seemed to feel very much at home. We had a lovely house party and school was not mentioned. Games and music were the entertainment after the children had helped serve the dinner and the teachers had helped wash the dishes.

Every one enjoyed this getting together and there was no trouble about coöperation when trying times came, for there was a better understanding.

There seems to be more courtesy shown to teachers now since the Parent-Teacher Associations are so generally held, and a closer acquaintance is being made than in former years. (Mrs.) O. K. J.

* * *

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The "Parent Column" has always helped me and so I want to contribute a little item regarding school.

I have an acquaintance who has almost continually had difficulty with teachers—and I discovered that the children, in order to cover up mistakes, would complain about the teacher, and the mother, instead of correcting their thinking about the teacher, would visit the teacher in an attitude of antagonism, believing the children were always wronged. Consequently there seemed to exist a sense of strife. This condition has somewhat lifted, and as an observer I resolved to profit by her experience.

When my little girl first started to kindergarten, she was told that school was a nice place to go, that teachers taught school because they loved children, and that teachers were there to help children learn a lot of useful and interesting things. I tried to help her love her teacher, and to realize that when she was corrected she should be happy that the teacher loved her enough not to allow her to continue in a mistake. These thoughts have been kept before her during the past four years, and only once or twice did she come home with a complaint that she was blamed for something she didn't do. When this occurred I immediately explained the teachers' side of the story—that the teacher was accustomed to handling children, and perhaps saw something that the little one was not aware of being wrong, and that the teacher would not purposely blame her for something she had not done, and if she really hadn't done wrong, it would come out all right.

I had had a little experience in teaching children, so always try to put myself in the teacher's place. I felt that if I once told my little girl that the teacher was wrong, he would lose confidence, and find more to complain about. She is given a little spiritual instruction before she goes to school, and is taught to try to accept only the good and to reject the wrong.

Both her father and I have visited the school, becoming acquainted with each new teacher, visiting a number of times during each semester, letting the teacher know that we were coöperating, and would be glad to help in any way that seemed necessary. The teachers are glad to have us come and also coöperate lovingly.

The result is that my little girl's school experience has been a very happy one. She loves to go to school and has always done well.

I am very grateful for the exchange of experiences this "Parent Column" affords both parents.

(Mrs.) H. A. T.

* * *

Frederick, Okla.

Dear Parents:

Perhaps my success in training my little girl to become a fluent reader in place of being a failure as a reader may help some other parents who are struggling with their child's backwardness in reading.

This child had reached the fourth grade with excellent marks except in reading, which were just above failing. I was very anxious for her to be a fluent reader, so that throughout life she could absorb knowledge from the printed page without conscious effort. With this end in view I had tried to train a love for stories in her by reading to her since babyhood. And now she showed no interest in reading.

Story books supplied her were left untouched or read under tearful protest that she could not read fast enough for it to be interesting. Still she dearly loved to be read to. So I began a serious study of her problem.

The result was that I began to choose library books for her that were suitable for second-grade children. I was careful to see that the type was large and pleasing, the words easy, the story comparatively short, and the illustrations alluring. The story could be finished before the child wearied of the effort to translate print into thought. Thus a pleasant feeling of accomplishment would accompany the acquiring of a new story.

Eagerly results were awaited. The beauty of the books pleased, but the child still insisted that the stories be read to her. "Why," I insisted one day, "won't you read those easy stories for yourself when you know that you can!"

"But mother," came the unexpected reply, "why should I when you read so beautifully? You make me forget the words and think only of the people who seem real in the story."

At last I had the clue I had been seeking! Sadly I realized that I had read too much to my child and had weakened her own self dependence. Right then I decided to reform.

Taking her in my arms I lovingly told her the truth and made her understand why I must henceforth leave her to do her own reading. For a few days she still tried to persuade me to read "just a little," but seeing I was in earnest she soon accepted my decision, and without further urging began reading the lovely story books carefully kept within tempting reach.

Her four-year-old brother was so delighted with the pictures in her books that he begged her to read aloud to him. This improved her reading swiftly, and soon she was asking for longer stories.

I was grateful as I saw my new plan working, still I did not relax in the careful oversight of her choice of books. The child has always been left to demand the advance to more difficult types of print and deeper stories. There has been no forcing, her pleasure in reading being the chief aim at this period of her development.

The fourth and fifth grades have now been passed since this experiment was begun, and now at 10½ years of age she reads with the ease and speed of a well-educated adult. Her choice of books is well beyond her years; she enjoys the better magazines, and keeps up with the daily news.

Gone is my fear that she would have a narrow mental life because of her abhorrence of the effort to decipher the printed page. She reads not only with ease, but with joy. There were times last summer when we had to limit her reading, so that she would take enough outdoor play to round out a healthy vacation. (Mrs.) A. R. B.

ART

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* * *

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* * *

"FRIDAY afternoon concert" is a familiar sight in Philadelphia and Boston when the streets for blocks away from the Academy of Music and Symphony Hall are lined with automobiles beside which respectful chauffeurs stand, having discharged their concert goers in front of the concert hall marquee. Come with us in imagination through such a traffic jam to the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on Friday afternoon, Nov. 18, when the radio will bring a rare event, Josef Hofmann, noted pianist, and director of the Curtis Institute of Music, as soloist in the Rubinstein "Concerto in D Minor," accompanied by the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, part of a Russian program. This event is "rare" because Mr. Hofmann has never been heard over the radio in a full length work for piano and orchestra and he once studied under the composer Anton Rubinstein. This matinée concert will be carried on a coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System from 2:30 to 4 p. m., eastern time.

Mr. Stokowski will open the program with a group of eight Russian folk songs by Liadow which have never been performed before by the Philadelphia Orchestra. After the concerto and intermission the orchestra will conclude with the "Scheherazade" suite of Rimsky-Korsakoff. The Nov. 13 concert is the fourth in a series of eleven Friday afternoon concerts by Stokowski. The remaining dates are Dec. 9, 30, March 3, 10, April 7, 21 and 28.

* * *

In addition to the Friday concerts, Philco will sponsor five Saturday evening concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, beginning Saturday, Nov. 26, from 8:15 to 10 p. m., eastern time, over the basic Columbia network and stations extending as far west and south as San Antonio and northward to Montreal. The concerts will be transmitted as usual directly from the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. The latest dynamic and ribbon type microphones will be used. The other Philco broadcast dates are Dec. 17, Jan. 7, March 18 and April 1, at the same hour.

The Philco programs will be devoted to the works of the accepted masters. Following the first concert programs will include compositions dating up to the contemporary Paul Hindemith, the one modern listed in the series. On Jan. 7 the annual request program selected by the Philadelphia music public will be broadcast, and in the April 1 concert Mr. Stokowski will conduct an orchestral version of Wagner's "Parsifal," similar to his synthesis of "Tristan and Isolde."

* * *

Famed for musical patronage were the Esterhazys of Vienna for whose house orchestra Frank Josef Haydn composed many of his best known works. Comparable today to the Esterhazys of Vienna might be the Boks of Philadelphia, founders of the Curtis Institute of Music. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, wife of Edward W. Bok and daughter of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, magazine publisher, established the school eight years ago. That the Curtis Institute is regarded as one of the leading musical conservatories of the world is due to its hand-picked artist-pupils and noted artist-teacher staff which includes Efrem Zimbalist, Emilio De Gogorza, Felix Salmond, Louis Bailly and Fritz Reiner.

Fritz Reiner, distinguished conductor and head of the orchestra department of the Curtis Institute, will conduct the 90-piece student orchestra in 20 Tuesday afternoon concerts beginning Nov. 15. These will be heard over the Columbia network from 4:15 to 5 p. m., eastern time. The opening concert will consist of Brahms's "Academic Festival Overture" and Beethoven's "Symphony No. 4 in B Flat Major." The programs originating in Casmir Hall in Philadelphia will be heard on the following dates: Nov. 15, 22 and 29; Dec. 6, 13 and 20; Jan. 10, 17, 24 and 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21 and 28; March 7, 14, 21 and 28; and April 4 and 11.

* * *

A critic, an author and a conductor will step out of their usual roles when Mr. Olin Downes, Mr. John Erskine, and Mr. Ernest Schelling play the Bach "Concerto in D Minor for Three Pianos" in the first of the advanced series of Children's and Young People's Concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra on Saturday morning, Nov. 19, from 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., eastern time, over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Following this unusual Bach item Mr. Schelling will conduct the orchestra in the Fourth Brandenburg Concerto of Bach and will ask his junior audience to join in the singing of the Netherlands hymn, "Prayer of Thanksgiving." The Nov. 19 concert is the second of the Philharmonic junior concerts and the first in the advanced series. Further concerts in the elementary series will be heard on Nov. 26, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 14 and March 11. Remaining concerts in the advanced series will be broadcast on Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 21, Feb. 25 and March 18.

* * *

Fundamental in piano study is the "Well Tempered Clavichord" of Johann Sebastian Bach, a monumental work composed of 48 preludes and fugues including two selections in each form written in every key. For the first time in the history of American radio the "Well Tempered Clavichord" will be aired when Miss Sylvia Sapira, concert pianist, presents the Bach work serially in 20 15-minute periods, in coöperation with the National Federation of Music Clubs, from 2:15 to 2:30 p. m., eastern time, over the Columbia chain, beginning Nov. 21.

* * *

With the traditional turkey and plum pudding on Thanksgiving Day will come a caviar on the radio when the National Broadcasting Company resumes its broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera matinées from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 24, presenting Mme. Lily Pons and Mr. Giovanni Martinelli as leads in Leo Delibes's opera "Lakme," which was especially revived for Mme Pons. The matinee broadcast, carrying the second act, begins at 3:15 p. m., eastern time, over the NBC-WJZ network.

In addition to the weekly schedule, special broadcasts of premières and holiday productions at the Metropolitan will be given bringing the number of programs for the short 16-week season this year up to the number given last year in the 24-week season. A. D. H.

Government Business Activity Protested

(Continued from Page 1)

fice Department in the amount desired for $94,014.50. Higher private bids were rejected, but the actual production cost of the boxes was $123,876.75, or 36 per cent in excess of the estimate of the public establishment. In the meantime the private bidder lost the business, at lower cost to the Government."

Profits on imported articles sold in the United States run anywhere from 100 per cent to 3000 per cent, according to the report of the tariff committee of the association. The report declared that the present tariff law had not destroyed American foreign trade and reiterated its adherence to a "protective tariff system to equalize costs abroad and at home of competitive industries of other nations seeking to enter our home markets."

Illinois Men Charge Government Business Adds to Unemployment

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—Opposition of Illinois manufacturers to governmental activities in competition with private business and industry, on the ground that this has increased employment in this State, occupied the center of the stage as the Shannon Congressional Committee on Government Competition opened a three-day hearing here yesterday. The committee, which is headed by Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D.) of Kansas City, has held previous hearings in Kansas City, Washington, Philadelphia and South Bend.

At the opening session here Mr. David R. Clarke, counsel for the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, said that ordinarily Illinois industrial organizations belonging to the association employed between 600,000 and 800,000 workers, but that now not more than 300,000 workers were employed.

"Hence employment is our pressing problem in Illinois and so competition by the Government has been particularly felt," he said. "We believe that government competition with Illinois industry contributes materially to unemployment.

"This competition is unfair, not only because it absorbs the market but in so far as the operation of the Government fails to consider costs, thus putting a burden on the taxpayers, including the very companies with whom it competes."

Producing a list of products which it is charged the Government makes or distributes in competition to private enterprise, Mr. Clarke mentioned among other things: steel castings, rope, paint, varnish, card indexes, mattresses, hammocks, tents, mail bags, clothing, shoes, printing and binding, envelopes, stationery, brushes, blueprint paper. A good many of these products are made in federal prisons, according to the association's statement.

"I believe there never was a time when industry was so united as now on having the Government eliminate these competitive practices," Mr. Clarke said in filing a plea that the committee recommend that the Government withdraw from "any such competition with private industry that is not fully and completely justifiable."

The committee also heard a report from Mr. J. R. Baker, secretary of the American Steamship Owners' Association, concerning government competition with private American shipping interests, in which it was stated that the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, operated by the Government of the United States carries large quantities of freight at a 10 per cent differential against private lines.

Representative Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, said that it has been found that everything operated by the Government costs more than the same thing operated by private interests.

TYPHOON SWEEPS JAPANESE COAST

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 15—A severe typhoon swept the coast of Japan from Shizuoka to the Tokyo and Yokohama area, last night, causing about 12 fatalities and considerable damage through extensive inundations.

Tokyo and Yokohama were largely thrown into darkness through flooding of the power plants, while more than 20,000 habitations were inundated. Main line railway traffic was stopped for six hours. American guests at the Imperial Hotel here were inconvenienced, owing to the flooding of the lower floor, including the kitchens. Damage is also reported to the sugar crops of Okinawa Island.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SMALL PRICE CHANGES ARE GENERAL RULE

Stock Market Trading Is Light—Heavy Tone at the Close

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The stock market managed to dig in its heels today and check the rather sharp skid of the previous session.

Prices slipped a little more in the early trading, but selling soon dried up, and by early afternoon, several of the leaders had rallied to show gains of from fractions to a point. A firm wheat market was helpful.

The market showed a somewhat heavy undertone for a time in the afternoon, although it stiffened later.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, American Can and Allied Chemical slid down to show losses of a point or so. American Telephone and Union Pacific, however, stiffened to show slight gains in the late trading.

Case lost an early rise of 2 points. The late tone was heavy.

Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Dividend Payments

The number of impending dividend actions evidently made traders hesitant, although the principal one of the week, that of American Telephone tomorrow, was expected in usually well informed quarters to bring another regular quarterly payment of $2.25 a share, although there was some uncertainty about it. What is, of course, more important than dividends, is corporate earnings. The ordering of dividend disbursements not fully earned appears to have lost its erstwhile salutary effect upon the market.

The oil shares held to a narrow range. While Standard of New York advanced gasoline prices, preliminary estimates indicated a sizable increase in crude production last week. The production problem, however, has become decidedly less threatening, with the enactment of a new proration law in Texas.

An item of interest bearing on the international financial situation was Germany's report of its foreign trade for October, showing an excess of exports over imports of 84,000,000 marks, unchanged from September. The export surplus for October of last year, however, amounted to 383,000,000 marks. The sharp shrinkage in the Reich's favorable balance of trade has complicated its problem of maintaining payments on external debt.

Bond Market Quiet

Prices in the bond market again displayed an irregular trend today. But trading in most categories was almost at a standstill during the greater part of the session.

There was little exciting in the news.

Steel production was exhibiting some slight improvement, due principally to orders from motorcar manufacturers.

The railroads were recording their expected seasonal traffic declines.

United States Government bonds generally marked time, apparently awaiting announcement from the Treasury regarding new financing for next month. In December there is a federal maturity of more than $600,000,000 of 3¼ per cent notes. The new issue, or issues, may be considerably larger than this owing to additional Treasury requirements. In some quarters it was expected the Treasury might decide to try out a long-term offering owing to the fact that the present floating debt is thought to be rather unwieldy.

What little activity there was in the session centered in semi-speculative liens. A number of the low-price railroad issues developed rallying tendencies, while others sagged mildly or maintained their previous positions. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, due next March, gained 2 points at one time. Loans of Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and Erie showed an inclination to recover some of their losses of yesterday.

The utilities and industrials were uncertain. American Telephones were fairly steady, and small gains were recorded by bonds of Detroit Edison, American Smelting, Gulf States Steel, North American, Texas Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Foreign obligations were somewhat easier.

RADIO-KEITH-ORPHEUM

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation and subsidiaries report net loss of $4,964,331 for the nine months ended Sept. 30 after interest, depreciation and amortization. In the like period last year there was net profit of $622. Third quarter net loss was $1,120,796, compared with a loss of $583,042 a year ago.

NICKEL PLATE ISSUE DEFAULT

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—A total of $16,386,000 face amount of New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 6 per cent notes, which went into default on their maturity date last Oct. 1, have been deposited or promised for deposit under the refunding plan, it was announced. This represents 82 per cent of the $20,000,000 issue originally sold by the road.

GENERAL OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

General Outdoor Advertising Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $404,584 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, etc., compared with a net loss of $477,307 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $26,334, equal to 92 cents a share on 28,378 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock of $100 par, in the September quarter of 1931.

NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION

Production of newsprint in the United States and Canada in October amounted to 234,237 tons, compared with 221,312 tons in September and 281,369 tons in October, 1931, according to the Newsprint Service Bureau.

RAILWAY OMITS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company omitted the semiannual dividend of $4 on the common stock, but voted the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the 5 per cent preferred, payable Dec. 1 to shares of record Nov. 21.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Consols for money today were 75⅜, DeBeers 4½ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills ¾ and three-month bills ¾@⅝ per cent.

GASOLINE PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New York announces that it is advancing gasoline prices ½ cent a gallon throughout most of its New York and New England territory, effective tomorrow.

GENERAL ASPHALT LOSS

General Asphalt Company and subsidiaries had net loss of $630,462 in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, contrasting with net profit of $222,616 in the previous year.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Range in $	D'v.		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov.15	Nov.14
9½	1⅝			Adams Express	1400	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4⅝	1¼			Advance Rumely	200	3	3	3		
16½	4¼	1.60		Affiliated Prod	1200	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10½	
113½	30⅝		3f	Air Reduction	3100	57⅞	55½	57	57⅜	
16⅜	7¾	.50		Alaska-Juneau	1400	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
3⅜	⅝			Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝	
88¼	42½		6f	Allied Chem	9100	80¾	77½	79¾	79¼	
119¼	96½		7	Allied Chem pf	100	118¾	118¾	118¾		
10	4½			Allnps Pert Cem	100	7½	7½	7½		
22¾	½		2	Amerada	200	20½	20½	20½		
22½	5			Am Bank Note	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13½	
73⅞	29¾		4	Am Can	12100	56¼	53¾	56¼	55⅞	
17	3½			Am Car & Fdry	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
37⅜	18		3f	Am Chicle	100	37	37	37		
27	11			Am Com Alcohol	1100	22¼	21½	21½	22½	
15				Am & For Pow	4400	8⅝	7⅜	8¼	8¾	
21¾	2¾			Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8⅝10	10½	10½	11	
21⅝	6¾		2	Am Ice	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
68	39½		6	Am Ice pf	100	39¾	39¾	39¾		
12	2½			Am International	2200	8¼	7¾	8	8	
41¼	4¼			Am La Fr pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
9¼	1½			Am Metal	100	5	5	5	5⅛	
32	6½			Am Metal 6%	10	21½	21½	21½	21½	
33	14		1½	Am News	100	23	22	23	23	
12¼	2			Am Power & Lt	3400	9⅞	8½	8½	9⅝	
58	15¼		6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	33	29	29	35½	
49⅜	10		5	Am P&L pf A	700	27⅛	25	25⅝		
12¼	3⅛			Am Radiator	4100	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞	
18½	3			Am Rolling Mill	3100	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	11	
29¼	13⅞		3	Am Safety Razor	100	21	21	21		
3¼	⅛			Am Seating	100	1½	1½	1½		
⅞	⅛			Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼		
27¼	5⅛			Am Smelt & Ref	2700	16½	16	16	16½	
85	22			Am Smelt & R pf	100	49½	49½	49½		
15⅞	3			Am Steel Fdries	100	7½	7	7	7½	
68	34		7	Am Steel F pf	200	67⅛	67	67		
36¾	20		2½f	Am Stores	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30	
39½	11		2	Am Wat W&E	1400	21⅜	21	21⅜	21½	
137⅜	70¼		9	Am Tel & Tel	16100	112⅛	108¼	111	110	
75	26		6	Am Wat Pf 6	100	56	56	56		
51	11		2	Am WW&E ct	400	19¼	19	19	19½	
10	1⅞			Am Woolen	100	5½	5½	5½	6	
39⅞	15¼			Am Woolen pf	700	26⅛	26	26	27	
8	1½			Am Writ Pap pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
19⅜	3			Anaconda Cop	4100	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10⅜	
17⅞	5¼		1.20	Anchor Cap	1400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞	
2¾	⅝			Armour Ill A	1400	1⅝	1½	1½	1¾	
43⅝	31½			Armour Ill pf	400	9	9	9	9½	
5¾	2½			Artloom Corp	100	3	3	3		
1	⅛			Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11	3			Asso Dry Gds	700	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	
16½	6½		1	Asso Oil	20	15	15	15		
94	17⅞			Atchison T&SF	9400	45¼	43	44⅜	44½	
21⅞	8⅝		1	Atl Refining	3200	17⅜	17	17¼	17⅜	
151¾	28		4f	Auburn Auto	8100	47	44½	46⅞	45¾	
1⅞	½			Austin Nichols	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
7⅞	1½			Aviation Corp Del	3100	6¾	6⅜	6⅞	6¾	
				—B—						
12	2			Baldwin Loco	400	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝	
21⅜	3¾			Balt & Ohio	2400	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	12½	
41½	6			Balt & Ohio pf	1200	15⅜	14¾	14¾	14⅞	
99	62		6½	Bamberger pf	50	75	74¾	74¾	75	
7	6			Barnsdall A	1100	5	4⅝	4⅞	5	
43½	13			Beatrice Cream	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅞	
67⅜	11⅜		4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜		
18⅜	4⅛			Bendix Aviation	2700	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	10⅞	
29⅜	7¼			Bethlehem Steel	4100	18½	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
74	16¼			Beth Steel pf	400	39½	38½	38½	40¼	
10	3⅜		.50	Blaw Knox	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
61	50		7	Bloomingdale pf	10	50	59	50		
22¼	4⅞			Bohn Alum & Br	400	13	12¼	13	12½	
43⅛	20		2	Borden	3200	26	24⅜	25¾	24⅞	
14¼	3⅜			Borg Warner	2700	10¼	8⅞	10¼	8¾	
10	4			Boston & Maine	100	10	10	10		
11⅜	2⅞			Briggs Mfg	1100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	
50¼	11⅜			Brooklyn Man T	2300	22½	22	22¼	22⅜	
78⅜	31½		6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	62	62	62	62¾	
4½	1⅞			Brunswick Balke	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
2⅜	⅛			Bruns Terminal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	1½			Bucyrus Erie	400	4¼	4	4¼	4	
8	2½			Bullard	100	4½	4½	4½		
3½	1⅛			Bulova Watch	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
2⅜	⅛			Burma Rlwys A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅞	6½		.40	Burroughs Add	400	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	9⅛	
65	7¼		7	Bush Term deb	10	15½	15½	15½	16	
85	12¼		7	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	39	39	39	38	
1⅞	⅛			Butte & Superior	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
24⅜	7			Byers	2200	17	16	16⅜	16½	
				—C—						
27⅞	1½			Calumet & Hecla	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	
15	6		1.20	Canada Dry	1000	11¼	11	11¼	11¼	
20⅜	7¼			Canadian Pacific	4500	13⅜	14	14⅛	13⅞	
3½	2⅛			Capital Admin	100	7	7	7		
65¼	16¾			Case Thresh	30000	45½	42¼	44⅛	43¼	
15	4⅜		.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞	
12⅝	1¼			Celanese Corp	500	9¾	9	9⅛	10	
7½	1¾			Celotex Co pf	200	3	3	3		
20½	7⅜		1½	Central Aguirre	200	16½	16½	16½	16½	
23⅜	4⅜			Century Ribbon	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¼	
15½	3⅛			Cerro de Pasco	1800	8¾	8¾	8⅝	9⅛	
20¾	4⅞		2	Chesapeake Corp	1300	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	16½	
31½	9¾		2½	Ches & Ohio	12500	24¾	23⅝	24¼	24	
4½	3¼			Chi Mil & St P	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8	1⅞			Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14½	2			Chi & N western	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
31	5			Chi & N west pf	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅞	
6¾	1			Chi Pneu Tool	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
12½	2½			Chi Pneu T pf	100	7¾	7½	7½	8	
16⅜	1½			Chi Rock Isl & P	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
24½	2			Chi RI&P 6%	100	8	8	8		
14	6½		2	Chi Yellow Cab	30	9½	9½	9½	9¼	
8	1½			Childs Company	200	4	4	4		
21¾	5		1	Chrysler n	35000	17	16⅛	16⅞	16⅜	
21½	9½		1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	14	14	14	14⅛	
10⅞	2¾			Collins & Aikman	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛	
14⅞	2⅞			Colo Fuel & Ir	100	7½	7½	7½	8⅛	
21	4¼		1	Columbia Gas	10000	14¾	13½	14	14	
41⅞	13½		2	Columbian Carb	4500	30½	29	30	29¾	
15⅜	4¼			Columbia Pic ct	100	10	10	10	10	
75	40		6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72		
27⅞	10⅞		2	Comm Inv Tr	200	20½	20½	20½	21¼	
81	55½		6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	81	81	81		
13¾	3½		.10	Comm Solvents	7000	8¾	8½	8⅝	9	
5⅛	1⅜			Comwlth & So	7000	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	
66½	27½		6	Comwlth&S 6pf	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	51	
12¼	6½		1	Congoleum Nairn	300	9	8¾	9	9	
11⅛	2⅜			Consol Film I pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾	
65⅜	31½		4	Consol Gas	9000	60½	57⅞	59⅞	59¾	
98¼	72½		5	Consol Gas pf	500	96	96	96	96¼	
10⅞	4¼		1	Consol Laundries	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	4			Consol Oil	1000	6½	6½	6⅝	6¾	
⅛	⅛			Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½	
41	17⅜		2	Cont Can	3300	37	35½	37	36	
25¼	6¾		1.20	Cont Insurance	200	16½	16¼	16½	16½	
3¼	⅞			Cont Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9¾	3⅝			Cont Oil	2000	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	
55⅜	24¾		3	Corn Products	3000	54	52⅜	53⅞	54	
140	99½		7	Corn Prod pf	30	135	134½	134½		
17⅜	1½			Coty	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
28½	13½		2f	Cream of Wheat	500	24½	24	24⅜	24	
21¼	12¼			Crosley Radio	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	
23	7⅜		4	Crown Cork & S	3000	21	19½	20⅜	20	
37	21		4	Crown Will Pap	40	23	23	23	23	
23¼	6			Crucible Steel	200	11½	11½	11½	11½	
3	1⅛			Cuba Co	200	1	1	1	1	
13⅞	1⅞			Cuban Am Sug	100	2	2	2	2⅛	
37⅜	7			Curtis Publishing	200	13	13	13	13	
21	7⅜			Curtiss-Wright	600	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛	
4¾	1½			Curtis-Wright A	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
12	3½			Cutler Hammer	200	6	6	6	6⅛	
				—D—						
9¼	1			Davison Chem	400	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4¼	
32½	32		6	Del & Hudson	200	62	62	62	62	
45⅞	8			Del Lack & W	19500	30⅛	27½	29¾	29½	
19⅛	12		1	Diamond Match	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	
26	20½		1.35	Diamond M pf	200	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	
2½	7⅛		1.35	Dome Mines	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	
18⅜	5		.75	Douglas A	2300	13	12¼	13	13	
59¾	22		2	du Pont de Nem	15200	38⅞	36⅞	38	37¾	
105⅛	80¾		6	du Pont deb	300	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜		
				—E—						
87⅜	35¼		3	Eastman Kodak	2500	53¼	51	53	53	
9⅞	3			Eaton Axle & Sp	500	6½	6	6⅛	6½	
32¾	8½		1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	7000	20	18½	19	19⅛	
2½	⅞			Elec Boat	200	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4	⅞			Elec & Musical Ind	500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	
16	2¾			Elec Pow & Lt	7500	8½	7⅞	8	8⅜	
64	10¾		7	Elec Pow & L pf	2000	26	20¾	20	27	
55½	8		6	El Pw&L 6% pf	2000	22	20	20	25	
61¾	25		6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	40½	40½	40½		
				—F—						
1⅞	½			Fashon Park	400	⅞	½	½	⅝	
15¾	6½		.60	Fed Dept Stores	400	10⅜	10	10⅜		
22	9⅜		1½f	Fed Lt & Trac	200	9⅞	9⅛	9¼		
3⅝	1½			Fed Motor Tr	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
5⅜	1½			Fed Screw W	200	⅞	⅞	⅞		
22⅜	6		1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	16	15⅜	15⅜	16	
18⅞	10½		1	Firestone T & R	300	12½	12¼	12¼		
68	45		6	*Firestone T&R pf	200	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	64	
54¼	35		2½	First Nat Stores	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	50	
15⅞	1			Foster-Wheeler	400	10	9½	10	9¾	
22⅜	10⅛		1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19	19	19	19	
5⅞	1			Fox Film A	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
72½	15		7	Franklin Sim pf	100	20	20	20		
28⅛	10		2	*Freeport Texas	2600	28⅝	27¼	28⅛	27¾	
26	2⅛			Fuller pr pf	30	25	25	25		
				—G—						
35¾	9½		1	Gen Am Tk Car	1300	17⅜	16½	17¼	17¼	
19⅜	10½		2	Gen Baking	400	13¼	13	13		
5	1¼			Gen Cable	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾	
26½	8¼		.40	Gen Electric	9400	17⅜	16¾	17¼	17¼	
11⅞	10⅝		.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅜	11¾	11¾	11⅞	
40½	19¾		2	Gen Foods	2400	27½	26⅝	27½	27¼	
2¾	⅜			Gen Gas & E A	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
30	5¼		7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	100	23½	23½	23½	23½	
40	5¼		8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	30	31½	31½	31½		
48½	28		3	Gen Mills	500	43	42¾	42¾	43¾	
24⅝	7⅜		1	Gen Motors	10700	14¾	14	14⅜	14⅜	
4	2⅜			Gen Out Ad	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
9	4			Gen Out Ad A	400	5	5	5		
7½	1			Gen Pub Service	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	4½	
2¼	⅛			Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	1	
15⅞	1¾			Gen Refractories	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
24¼	10⅜		1	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	18¼	17⅜	18	17⅞	
8	2⅜			Gobel (Adolf)	300	5¼	5	5		
20⅜	8¼		1.60	Gold Dust	1200	17	16⅛	16½	16¾	
12⅜	2¼			Goodrich	2400	6¼	5¾	5¾	6¼	
29⅜	5½			Goodyear	5300	18	16⅝	16¾	17¾	
30⅜	7¼			Gotham Silk Hos	500	22½	20⅞	22⅜	20¾	
4⅜	1¼			Graham Paige	400	2¼	2	2	2⅛	
25	5½			Great Nor pf	400	12⅛	11⅜	12	12⅛	
13¼	5			Great Nor Ore	200	7½	7½	7½	8¼	
12	3¼			Great West Sug	200	7⅞	7	7	7¼	
83	48		7	Great W Sug pf	100	75	75	75	75	
2¾	½			Grigsby-Grunow	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1	⅛			Guantanamo Sug	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
15½	3			Gulf Mobile pf	100	8	8	8		
21⅛	2½			Gulf States Steel	100	12½	12½	12½		
				—H—						
4¼	⅝			Hahn Dept Sto	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
70	33		7	Hanna (MA) pf	40	54	54	54	54	
3½	¼			Hayes Body	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	
83	43½		6	Hershey Choc	200	57¼	55⅞	55⅞		
12½	7			Holland Furnace	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	
4½	1			Houdaille Her B	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	
7½	6⅝			Houdaille Her A	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
28¼	8¾			Houston Oil	2200	17	15	15⅝	17	
5⅜	1⅜			Houston Oil new	400	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3½	
11¾	2⅞			Hudson Motor	800	6	5¾	5¾	6	
5⅜	1½			Hupp Motors	600	3	2¾	2¾	3	
				—I—						
24⅞	4¾			Ill Central	3700	15½	14⅝	15½	15	
40	7⅛		2	Indus Rayon	1100	28⅛	28	28	29⅜	
44⅞	14¾		2	Ingersoll-Rand	900	31	29½	29½	31½	
7¾	2¼			Inspiration Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
8⅛	3¼			Insuranshare Del	100	5	5	5	5	
14⅜	2¼			Interboro Rap T	600	4⅜	4½	4½	4½	
3½	¼			Int Agr Corp	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		
15	3¼			Int Agr ppf	100	6½	6½	6½		
117	52½		6f	Int Business M	300	95¼	95	95¼	95½	
5½	1¼		.20	Int Carriers	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½	
1⅞	⅛			Int Combustion	100	¾	¾	¾		
34¼	18⅜		1.20	Int Harvester	7900	24⅜	23	23⅞	23⅝	
11⅜	2⅝			Int Tydroeiec	500	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
12½	2½			Int Nickel	8600	9	8½	8⅝	8¾	
86	50		7	Int Nickel pf	100	70	70	70	70	
7½	1			Int Pap&Pow C	200	½	½	½	⅝	
12⅜	3			Int Pap&Pow pf	100	5	5	5	5¼	
8⅝	4			Int Print Ink	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
42	24¾		6	Int Pr Ink pf	70	40	37½	40		
23½	9¾		1½*	Int Salt	200	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16	
65	26		4	Int Silver pf	10	45	45	45	45	

1932 High	1932 Low	Range in $	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov.15	Nov.14
18¾	2⅞			Int Tel & Tel	11400	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
11	1½			Interstate Dept S	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	
				—J—						
33⅜	10			Johns Manville	6600	25¼	22¾	24½	24½	
99¾	45		7	Johns Man pf	90	69	69	69		
				—K—						
14⅜	4¾			Kayser (J) & Co	200	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅞	
2¼	½			Kelley Sp clfs	100	1	1	1		
24	7			Kelly-Sp cl a	700	16	14⅛	15	16	
4¼	⅞			Kelsey Hay... W	1100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
10⅜	2⅜			Kelvinator Corp	1700	5	4⅜	5	5	
19¼	4⅜			Kennecott Cop	3700	12½	11½	12	13	
19½	10		1	Kimberly Clark	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	11⅛	
19	6¾		1	Kresge	700	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
1	⅛			Kreuger & Toll	1000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	1⅛			Kroger Groc & B	1200	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¼	
				—L—						
29½	5			Lehigh Val RR	1600	15	14¼	14¼	14¼	
51⅞	30½		2.40	Lehman Corp	200	44¾	43½	43½	44	
9⅝	3¾			Libbey-Owens-F	100

FAIR AMOUNT OF BUYING IN CLOTH MARKET

Election and Government Report Hold Traders—Values Irregular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 15—Trading on the primary cotton cloth market was marked by extreme sensitiveness to opposing influences. On Monday the optimism which marked the closing of the previous week continued, and a fair volume of the leading print cloth and broadcloth constructions was sold. Tuesday, the market was closed on account of the election holiday.

On Wednesday sentiment was reversed on account of the Government's report, and the result of the election. These influences resulted in buyers hesitating to pay the ruling prices. Some mills insisted on offering their goods at concessions which led to a recession on a number of the leading constructions to or near the low prices of the previous week.

With the strengthening of raw cotton on Friday, sentiment in the cloth market was again reversed. The mills declined bids for large volumes of goods at the low figures, and did a moderate business at slight advances.

This firmness on the part of the mills was continued through Saturday and many buyers bought reduced amounts of goods at the new figures. Transactions for the week aggregated a fair volume of print cloths and broadcloths and a moderate volume of sheetings and related construcitons.

Prices Irregular

The net result on the price list for the whole week was variable. The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s print cloth sold at 4¾c for all deliveries and the 4.75-yard 68x72s at 2¾@⅞c, these are slight gains. The 39-inch 4.25-yard 72x76s brought 4¼@⅝c, a slight loss; and the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s recovered to 3½c.

Broadcloths, after similar fluctuations, finished the week in a slightly better position. The 36½ inch 5.00-yard 80x60s sold at 3¾c and a 38-inch 90x60s 4.32-yard at 4⅜@¼c. The 37-inch 100x60s 4.10-yard sold in large volume at 4⅞c and the 3.85-yard 112x60s at 5½c, a gain for the former and a loss for the latter.

Sheetings are relatively quiet but generally lower. The 31-inch 5.00-yard 48x48s sold at 2⅞@3c, and the 36-inch of the same weight and count at 3¼c. The 36-inch 3.00-yard 48x48s brought 4¾@⅞c, and the 40-inch 2.85-yard 5c to 5⅛c for feeler motion and 5c for non-feeler. The 40-inch 44x44s 5.000-yard moved at 3⅛@¼c.

Pajama checks were firm at 4½c for the 72x80s 4.70-yard and 5½c for the 88x88s 4.00-yard. Drills were lower for the 30-inch 2.85-yard which sold at 5c and the 37-inch 2.85-yard at 6c. A fair business was done in twills at unchanged prices except the 39-inch 64x64s 5.10-yard which sold at 3¾c to 3⅞c. Seven ounce osnaburgs were lower for all widths, but other osnaburgs sold at the old prices.

There is great interest in the meeting of the mill executives at Spartanburg, S. C., to determine the attitude to be agreed upon about night work for women and minors. Converters express great anxiety lest failure to agree might result in unbridled production which would necessarily result in a demoralized market.

It appears that the old agreement entered into last spring has not been adhered to by some large units.

Fine Goods Values Lower

In the fine-goods section, after resisting declines for many weeks, some mills yielded their prices, and business in staple fine yarn goods proceeded on a slightly lower basis. Notable in this class were the fine combed lawns, the 40-inch 96x92s 7.50-yard, which sold at 8½c eastern and 8¼c southern, and the 88x80s 8.50-yard, which brought 6¾c and 6⅝c. The 72x76s 9.00-yard brought 5¾ to 5⅝c, and the 72x58s 8.50-yard 5⅝c to 5½c.

Voiles were considerably lower. The 60x52s 40-inch slack-twist voiles fell from 4½-¾c to 4¼c and the hard twist of the same count from 5c to 4¾c. The 60x56s hard-twist sold at 5 to 5¼c, but the extra hard twist and the 70s were unchanged.

Many fine-goods mills, particularly in the East, are confining themselves to fancy constructions of their own designs or those of their converter customers. They are making these specialties in a great variety, and have already received reorders on some of the styles. They figure that they will realize sufficient profit from the popular designs to offset the relatively small losses on those designs which are failures.

Rayon-content goods were fairly active last week without change in price. Cotton-warp rayon-filled flat crepes were bought for future delivery in fair volume. The most active numbers were the 76x48s with 40-filament filling, which brought 9¼c and the 76x52s 9¾c. Mock crepes had a steady sale at 7½c for 60x48s, most of the business being for near-by delivery.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.15	Last Nov.14
25	Am PPneu pf	3	3	3	
913	Am T&T	112	108	11	110
25	Bos El	68½	68	68	68
6	Bos & Alb	97	97	97	
100	E Bos Land	.75	.75	.75	.75
40	E G&Fuel	6	5⅝	6	6¼
70	E G&F pf	54½	54	54½	54
30	E G&F prpf	62	61¼	61¼	
60	Edison Elec	178	177	177	178
70	Em Asso	5½	5½	5½	5
70	Em Asso	5½	5½	5½	5¼
30	First Nat S	50	49¾	49¾	51⅜
50	Gen Capital	15¼	15¼	15¼	
37	Gen Elec Sp	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
80	Me Cent	10	10	10	
50	Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	2½
77	NE Tel	97	96	96	96
200	No Butte	.35	.35	.35	.35
85	Shawmut	6⅞	6¾	6	6⅛
50	Stone Web	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
17	Swift Inter	17	17	17	
310	Swift & Co	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
45	Torrington	30¼	30	30	30½
366	Uni Shoe	35	34½	34⅞	34¼
30	Uni Shoe pf	30	29¾	30	
50	Walth'm pf	20	20	0	020
100	War Bros	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 5s	97	97	97	
10,000	E Mass 4½s	22	22	22	
2000	E Mass 5s	23	21	21	24

PLYMOUTH OUTPUT RAISED

DETROIT, Nov. 15—Production of the new Plymouth Six has been raised to 1200 from 1000 units a day

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	89	68¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	26	26
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15½	15
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	80	80
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	36	35½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	76½	76
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	69¼	69¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89	89
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105½	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅜	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103½	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91¼	91¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	71	71
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34½	34
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3⅛	3
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80¼	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¾	92½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	94	94
Atl Coast Line st con 4s '52	78	78
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80	79
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67¼	64¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33	32
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	44¾	44⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	65½	65½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	45	44
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	51½	50½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108⅜	108⅜
Bn Ind Loan 6s '46	83¾	83¾
Boston & Main 5s '67	65½	65
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 ct	5¼	5¼
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	106
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¾	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¾	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104¾	104¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	102	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42¼	42
Bush Term con 5s '55	44½	44
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	70	70
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	68½	67¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	86¾	86¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86	85½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	88½	88
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92½	92⅜
Can North 4½s '35	99	99
Can North deb 6½s '46	105½	105
Can North deb 7s '40	102¾	102½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	69¾	69¼
Carthage Adir 4s '81	62½	62½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71¼	71¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81⅝	81¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	55¾	54½
Certainteed 5½s '48	39	38⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	66	65½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96¼	96¼
Ches & O fun 5s '39	104	104
Ches & O 4½s B	83	83¾
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	89	89
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	85¾	85¾
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	93	93
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89⅝	89⅜
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18	17½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41¾	41¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	56	56
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s '89	54	54
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25	24⅜
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	22½	22½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18½	18
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '23	64	64
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	24	23¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	65¼	65¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	37⅛	36
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	32¾	31⅞
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	21¼	20
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	31½	31½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¼	103¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	78	78
Chile Copper 5s '47	38¼	37
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	94⅞
Clev CC&StL div 4s '90	75¼	75¼
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	82½	82
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	83¼	83¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82¼	82¼
Columbus Ry Pr & Lt 4½s '57	91¼	91¼
Comm Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98
Con Gas 5s '57	102¼	102
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	103⅛	103⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow uni 8s '52	104¼	103¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	47½	47½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20½	20½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	30	30
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	31¼	31¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '57	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81	81
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	94	94
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	40	40
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	41⅛	41⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	18
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¾	96¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101¼	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88	87½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	6	6
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31	30
Erie RR gen 5s '75	31	30¾
Fed Metal 7s '36	88	88
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	57¼	57
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3½	3½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99½	99⅛
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	60	59⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅞	3⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	54¼	54¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100¼	100
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103¾	102½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	47⅛	47⅛
Great Northern 5s '73 C	50	50
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	52½	52½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	67½	65¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90	90
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40½	40½
Hudson & Man adj 1n 5s '57	54	52½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	82⅜
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105⅞
Ill Central 4s '52	61½	61⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39¼	38¾
Ill Central 6½s '36	68⅞	68
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46½	46
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80¾	80¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43¾	43¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47⅛	47
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	53	53
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63½	63½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	19¼	19¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43	42¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '47	18¾	18
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	31	31
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	37¼	36¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	44	43½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	39½	39
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102½	102
Kan City P & L 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59	59
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83½	83½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	90⅜	89⅞
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	35	35
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	65	65
Lack Steel con 5s '06	86½	86
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89	89
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	64¾	64¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	4⅜	4⅜
Long Island deb 5s '37	92¾	92¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34½	34½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
L&N uni 4s '40	84¼	84¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	59	59
Mahoning Coal RR Co 5s	98	98
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26	26
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	70	70
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88	88
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88	88
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	94¼	94¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '50	68¼	67¾
Mid St Oil & Tr 5s '51	79½	78¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	52½	52½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	54	54
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	35	34
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15	14½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	29¼	29¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29	28½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	29	29
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	28¾	28¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	28⅝	28½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14¾	14
Morris & Co 1st 4s '39	80	80
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	86¾	86¼
Nat Steel 5s	79¼	79
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102½	102½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107¼	106¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	85	84½
N O T & M 5s B '54	23½	23½
N O T & M 5½s '54	25⅝	25⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73½	73½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70¼	70
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	47½	47
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	47¼	47
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	52¼	52
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	06	59⅞
NYC M C col 3½s '98	70	70
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	73½	73½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18	17¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	20½	20½
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	32¼	32
NY Dock Co 5s '38	44½	44½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105⅞	105⅛
NY Edison 5s '44	107	106⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	113
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99½	99½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108¾	108¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	80¾	80¾
NY NH&H Cons Ry 4s '54	43	43
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52	52
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¾	101¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100¼	100¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅝	102⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65	65
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¾	100¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	64	64
Norf & W con 4s '96	94¼	94
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	18¾	18½
North Am Co 5s '61	85½	85
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82	82
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102	102
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	25	25
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Pub Ser 5s	97¾	97
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	37	37
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	38	37¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	24	23⅞
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	45	45
Paramount Fam Las 8s '47	25	25
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41½	41½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91	90¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65	64⅜
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	80¾	80½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	80¼	80
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	89½	89½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	75	75
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95½	95½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50⅞	50½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57⅝	57¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33¼	33
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96½	96¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	101⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	79½	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	73½	73
Purity Baking 5s '48	63	63
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	72	72
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	68	68
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	54⅛	54
Republic I&SF rfg 5½s '53	75	75
Rio G & W col 4s '49	43⅝	42
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '53	85	85
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50	49
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12	11
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10½	10
St Louis & SF A ct	11½	11
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	8⅝	8½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	68	68
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	98	98
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	64	64
Seabd AL rfg ct	2½	2½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	3	3
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49 cts	9¼	9
Seabd AL 6s	4	4
Seabd AL 6s ct	3⅜	3⅜
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83	82
Shell Union 5s '47	79½	79
Shell Union 55s ct ww '49	82¼	82
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93½	93½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97¼	97¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102½	102⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	67½	67½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76	76
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	56¾	56¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50	49
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	51	51
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	66¼	66¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	26¼	26¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	34⅞	34¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96½
Stevens Hotel 6s' 45	18¼	18¼
Studebaker 6s	50	49½
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	98⅜	98
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	80	78¾
Ter R RAsso StL rfg 5s '44	98	98
Texas Corp 5s '44	92½	92
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	48¼	48¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48	48
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43	43
Third Ave 5s '37	90	90
Transamerica 4s	79¼	79¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	101¼	100⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '31	101	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103½
Union El of Chicago 5s	15½	15½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	86½	86
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97½	97½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85⅜	85⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	84¼	84
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46½	46½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70	69¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	32	31
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	34	33⅜
Vanadium 5s '41	49¾	49⅞
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7½	7½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
West Shore 4s 2361	75	74
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	57½	57¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	57½	57⅜
Western Pacific 5s A '46	34	34
Western Union 5s '51	59¾	59½
Western Union col 5s '38	80	80
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	70	70
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	55½	55½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	67½	67½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov15	Last Nov14
3½s '47	101.16	101.15	101.16	101.16
1st 4¼s '47	102.3	102.1	102.2	102.1
4th 4¼s '38	103.9	103.4	103.6	103.6
US 3s '55	96.6	96.4	96.6	96.3
US 3½s '49	97.24	97.22	97.22	97.21
US 3½s '43 Mar	101.1	101.1	101.1	100.30
US 3½s '43 June	101.2	101.2	101.2	100.30
US 3¾s '47	100.19	100.18	100.19	100.17
US 4¼s reg	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.31
US 4s '54	103.28	103.22	103.28	103.26
US 4¼s '52	107.16	107.12	107.16	107.12

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 7s B '45	8¼	8¼
Antioquia 7s '57	7	7
Antwerp 5s '58	82½	82½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44½	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48¼	47½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	49¼	49
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	47⅝	47⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	49	48
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48⅜	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48⅜	48
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48¼	47⅜
Australia 4½s '56	71	71
Australia 5s '55	75¼	75⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91⅝	91½
Austria Hydro 6½s	37½	37½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	50	50
Belgium (King) 6½s '55	97¼	96⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103	105
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103¾	103¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	29½	29½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43¾	43¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50½	50½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51	51
Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56	46½	46½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5	5
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6¼	6¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17⅛	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Bremen 7s '35	57	57
Brisbane 6s '50	75	75
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24⅝	24½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27	27
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26¼	26¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86⅝	86⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98½	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7⅝	7
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7	7
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7	6⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7	7
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7	7
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8⅝	8⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '63	7½	7½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '46	21	21
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23½	23½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28⅜	28
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	70¼	70
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75	75
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	72½	72½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	26½	26½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	92	91½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	80½	79⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¼	29¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9⅛	9⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	75¼	75¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91	91
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92	92
Deutsche Bk 6s cerfs '32 sta	9	8½
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	100¼	100¼
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	100¼	100¼
Dutch El 6s '47	100½	100½
Fiat 7s '4 war	6	92
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	68⅜	68⅜
Finland (Dep) 7s '50	72	72
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100⅞	100⅞
Frankfort 6½s '53	36⅞	36⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	116¾	116¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124	123¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	54¾	54
German 7s '49	71	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk s '38	57⅜	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49½	49½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49⅜	49
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58	58
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	43	43
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35½	35
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	38½	38½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '45	46	46
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50¼	49⅝
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	51	51
Graz 8s '54	47½	47½
Greek 6s '68	24½	24½
Hatti (Rep) 6s '52	82½	82½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	55½	55½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	18	18
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	41	41
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	87⅜	87⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	30	30
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	50¾	50¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63½	63¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14⅜	13½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14⅜	13½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ct	13½	13
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83	82⅜
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	95¼	95
North German Lloyd 6s '47	44½	43
Norway (King) 5s '63	80	80
Norway (King) 6s '43	85¾	85
Norway (King) 6s '44	85½	85
Norway (King) 6s '52	85	84½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	46½	46½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	51	50¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102	102
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10	9¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54½	54½
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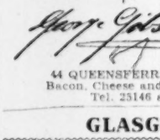
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Ebony Spleenwort

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEREVER a fern is likely to grow in eastern and central North America, one can usually find the ebony spleenwort with its green fruiting foliage. It rivals the ivy of European fame for building up a romantic air about the crumpled foundations of pioneer homes.

Interest in ferns has increased in recent years perhaps because of our growing good taste which appreciates their symmetry and detailed beauty, seeing in them commendable decorations for homes and gardens. No rocky pathway is complete without a few ebony-stemmed spleenworts growing there. The fronds are upright, growing from eight to sixteen inches high. Fruiting or fertile fronds may be found from May to September.

Many botanical problems are brought to the fore in studying the range of this fern, which is similar to that of many flowering plants. In America, Quito, Tenn., forms the southern boundary extending to the west as far as eastern Colorado. It is native to all the intervening country northeastward into southern Canada. It is also native to South Africa.

When you examine a single pina or leaflet, notice how graceful and detailed it is with crescent-shaped sori or fruiting bodies, artistically borne on the curves of the tiny, almost parallel veins. Minute teeth describe gracefully curved edges. Ebony spleenwort is one of nature's finest woodland designs.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

21

The charming, young member of the fair sex was not asked to either play or sing. The host and hostess decided in the circumstances they would neither focus critical attention on her by asking her to favor with a selection, nor would they embarass her in any way at all

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

H. A. (Indianapolis) reports his failure to buy:

A drink from a watch spring.
A set for the ring of a bell.
Crowns for the teeth of a saw.

M. S. A. (New York) is bearing up as well as could be expected, considering she cannot find:

A jar for the jam of a door.
Buttons for a coat of paint.
Weights for fish scales.

D. C. L. (North Vernon, Ind.) laments the fact that success has not attended his efforts to procure:

A clapper for the belle of the ball.
A license for December to wed May.

Real News

"We better make a front-page story of this wedding," remarked the editor.

"Why?" asked the society reporter in surprise. "They aren't very prominent people."

"That may be," he replied, "but this is the first account of a wedding you have turned in for ages that hasn't had as a last line, 'They will reside with the bride's parents.'" —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Exception

"Now, boys," the teacher queried, "after what I have explained of the lion's fierceness, strength and daring, can any one of you name a single animal that the king of beasts is in awe of."

Up shot little Aubrey's hand.

"Well!" the teacher asked, "which is the animal?"

Aubrey (promptly): "Please, teacher, the lioness!"—*Labor.*

Humorist
"Mind you, I didn't like your hat at first, Mrs. Biggs, but I like it much better now. It sort of grows on you."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

DEFER no time, delays have dangerous ends.
—SHAKESPEARE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Firm for Right

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jackson, Miss.

HE IS a fine appearing chap who travels in this and adjoining states and is a very successful salesman. Not long ago he had business dealings with a county judge who, after telling him he was going to place an important order with him for certain material for the county, suggested that they consumate the deal with a drink.

The salesman respectfully replied that he had no objection to the judge's drinking, but, as for himself, there were two very good reasons why he would have to refuse. "One is my wife and the other is my little girl," he said.

The offended judge slowly replaced the bottle in his desk drawer and told him he guessed the deal was off. Expressing regret that the judge should feel that way about it, the salesman quietly withdrew.

Several weeks later the salesman received a telegram calling him back to this town. The judge shook hands with him and apologized for his hasty action. He added that he was ready to place the order with him.

This was no more than the salesman expected after being asked to return, but he felt a great sense of satisfaction in the thought that he had not lost anything in taking a radical stand against wrong—even when confronted with the possible loss of a coveted order. More than that, he had won the respect and admiration of the judge, which will doubtless continue to bear fruit.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Turkey, predicts a Chicago poultry expert, may become a year-round item on the great American table. But will the average family stand for turkey hash that often?

Newark Ledger: In other words, the boys wanted a change in the White House because they have none in their pockets.

The Children's Corner

Roy Learns a Lesson

"MOTHER," said Roy, one afternoon, "what's gentleness?" Mother answered quickly, without stopping to think much, "Why, it's just being gentle, as every gentleman should be."

This did not quite satisfy Roy, and he pondered it long after his mother had forgotten all about it. But, now, for our story.

A cat came to Roy's home. Just a plain cat, even unusually plain, some thought, including Roy. Rags, as they decided to call her, had evidently seen hard times, or at least rough usage. In fact someone had not been gentle with her. She was a picture of need, need of food, need of care, need of—yes, that was it, Roy thought, "gentleness."

No one knew whence she came, but she invited herself in one day, and seemed to want to stay—possibly because she was not unkindly treated.

Roy tried to coax her to be friendly, but, seemingly, to no purpose. He would take her up on his lap, and as long as he would hold her, she would stay, but the moment he let her loose, she would bound down and seek a retired corner. Her habits were good, and she was never heard to meow with offensive loudness, and was, indeed, most retiring and inoffensive.

The idea his mother had implanted in Roy's thought began to bear fruit. He decided to try it out on Rags. After some weeks spent in familiarizing herself with the house and its ways, meantime making herself very useful, but still being very shy, Rags one day came rubbing about Roy's feet, and Roy, stooping down, picked her up and put her on his lap, holding her and rubbing and patting her, but with great gentleness. Then he no longer held her but his pats and strokes were so gentle that Rags stayed a few minutes, still purring, until noticing that she was free, she jumped down.

The next day, the same thing happened and the next, and the next.

Then, one day, Rags came up of her own accord and put a tentative paw on Roy's knee, but she went no further. The next time she jumped up and finally settled herself down for a nap. Roy was very careful not to frighten or disturb her. A week or two of this usage made Rags so sure of herself that she came regularly to Roy for the gentle pat.

Meantime it seemed to him that her crooked tail was straightening out. Certainly her coat was more glossy and she was growing more and more to express what Roy thought a good cat ought to express, was more peaceful and contented.

Then, one day, Roy actually grinned to find himself being gentle with his robust and playful sister, June, not because he thought she needed it, but just because it seemed good to be so.

By this time Rags and Roy had established a firm friendship, and Roy could scarcely come into the room and sit down before Rags was on his knee. Her purr could be heard all over the room, and everyone liked to hear it. Somehow, no one could escape the thought of peace and contentment which Rags brought with her, and, indeed, no one wanted to.

One day, Roy got into a discussion with another boy at the school. His friend said, "Cats—they don't know anything about—about affection, like a dog does. A dog just loves you, and he'll fight for you, if he ought to, you know, and will stay by you like—like your best friend. Anybody'll tell you that. He's the most faithful friend you have, always."

"Well," said Roy, "I'm not saying that a dog isn't good and faithful, too, but he hasn't all the faithfulness, nor all the kindness nor all the gentleness, either. Why, my cat, no matter what I do, won't ever put out his claws on me. He seems to know it might hurt me, and he—well, he just doesn't do it, that's all."

"Well, I never saw a cat like that," said the boy, "It's dogs for me, every time."

"I'm not saying anything against dogs," said Roy, "but—well, come and see Rags. Only, if you want anyone to be gentle with you, you've got to be gentle with them first, that's all."

"Not with dogs," said the boy. "They'll just love you anyhow, no matter what you do to them."

"Not the kind of dogs I like," said Roy. "I want my dog to have some self-respect, don't you? And my cat, too," he added. "Rags is a gentleman!"

The Adventures of Waddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

An Opportunity

THE greatest opportunity yet offered American statesmanship to rescue the world from the slough of debts and depression into which it was pushed by the war lies today at the feet of President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt. The debtor nations' exigent requests for relief, Mr. Hoover's precedent-breaking invitation and the President-Elect's agreement to join in preparation of the American answer set the stage. The door is open for far-sighted, nonpartisan decisions. The path is clear for restoration of confidence and a long advance up the road to recovery.

For if the President and the President-Elect can cooperate with congressional leaders in an unimpassioned reconsideration of the realities of the debt question and can work out a policy designed to serve the United States' enlightened and long-range self-interest, they will lift the world measurably out of the quicksands of political uncertainty and economic instability.

Even should the policy determined upon seem from the European standpoint insufficiently generous, it would still have the merit of being definite and stable. While not binding upon Congress, a program drafted by a conference between Republican and Democratic leaders would doubtless express the united purpose of the nation and give the debtors a clear understanding of American opinion.

The Roosevelt Administration will be charged with carrying out any arrangement that is now devised, and it is eminently fitting that it should have a part in making it. The United States could not afford to say one thing to the debtors now and disavow it on March 4. Indeed, the kind of before-and-after teamwork President Hoover wisely proposes seems so natural and necessary that one wonders how the United States has hitherto gotten along without it.

Like the conferences with congressional leaders—amounting virtually to a special session of Congress—by which President Hoover obtained approval of the debt holiday last year, the present move is an informal amending of the Constitution. But it is a kind of amendment to be welcomed. It makes for simpler, more businesslike settling of big questions. Americans have been accustomed to see Britain, with its more flexible tradition, calling its leaders of all parties to form a united front in time of crisis, as was done in the war and again last year. President Hoover has shown that large-minded patriotism can find ways to employ the same common sense procedure in the United States. And it is particularly needed in the present situation.

For the time has passed when it was safe to use the war debts as a political football. Great Britain and France would not have put their pride in their pockets and come to Washington asking for relief had not the position become critical. No such apparent emergency exists as that which brought forth the German moratorium last year. But with the cessation of reparations and the decline in currency values, the debts have become doubly onerous.

And not only are they onerous for the debtors. They are impeding American trade. A committee of economic experts has just reported that an improvement in general trade sufficient to increase America's national income 1 per cent would give her each year twice what complete cancellation would cost. Cancellation is not an immediate probability. President Hoover, in his invitation to Governor Roosevelt, stressed the prohibition which Congress placed on cancellation last December. And it is certain that Mr. Hoover would demand some definite advantage for American export trade or real reductions of armaments before agreeing even to a revision of the debt settlements.

But American opinion has moved perceptibly in the last year. There is a wider willingness to weigh the advantages to America from such a stimulation of trade as many economists believe debt reduction would provide. And almost any reëxamination of the question is likely to emphasize those advantages. The Hoover-Roosevelt conference should do just that, and should eventually result in a fairer—and wiser—liquidation of the debt problem which will give world-wide impetus to economic recovery.

Everybody an Art Critic

IF EVIDENCE were wanted that there has been an enormous increase in general art appreciation in recent years, it would be supplied by the offer of prizes to amateur critics of the works on view in a current New York exhibition.

For a small registration fee anybody who visits this show may write an appraisal of not more than 200 words on any item in the display. A committee of professional critics is to pass upon the merits of these essays, and grade them in turn according to its opinion of their quality. Again in order of turn, the amateur critics are to have their choice among the pictures in the exhibition, first prize essayist getting first choice, second prize essayist second choice, and so on.

There are also to be booby prizes for the articles that are least esteemed. Best of all, the amateur critics' fees will go to the artists represented in the show.

Such a contest is but one more example of the extraordinary current interest in art. Exhibitions are being attended by record-breaking numbers of people in many cities. In New York more visitors are to be found in museums on days when admissions are charged than ever before. Sundays find the Metropolitan's special exhibitions thronged. The outdoor art display in Washington Square last spring was so unexpectedly successful in the matter of sales that another is to be held during the latter part of this month. Mrs. Florence Cane is giving a series of art instruction talks on the radio from Station WOR, and, believe it or not, she has already received from her invisible pupils interesting evidence of their efforts at self-expression as a result.

The Grand Central Galleries in New York announced quietly that Mr. F. Luis Mora would give a "charcoal conversation" one evening. The attendance was embarrassingly large, for more than half the listeners and watchers at the artist's recital had to stand because of the lack of chairs. That they remained through the affair, and that this sort of thing is to be a monthly event, is another proof of an intelligent popular interest in art that would have been unthinkable a few years ago. These same galleries are now open evenings to accommodate those who cannot conveniently visit them during the daylight hours. Altogether it would appear that today the man in the street not only knows what he likes but also why he likes it.

Should an Opposition Oppose?

THE hitherto almost undisputed proposition that the function of a parliamentary opposition is to oppose the government of the day has just been overruled with happy results in the British House of Commons.

Mr. George Lansbury and Sir Herbert Samuel, who are respectively leaders of the Labor and Liberal Parties at Westminster, are responsible for this innovation. When Mr. MacDonald moved the curtailment of debate by what is known as the "time-table" method in order to accelerate passage of legislation to implement the Ottawa trade agreement, Mr. Lansbury and Sir Herbert—both of whom disapprove of this legislation—announced that they would not vote against the expediting of it.

Mr. Lansbury sensibly pointed out that since the Government had an overwhelming majority behind it and must unquestionably succeed in the end in passing this legislation, nothing would be gained by prolonging the discussion when other and no less important questions were pressing. Sir Herbert Samuel agreed with this view, and the Prime Minister's resolution cutting down debate was in consequence accepted without a division.

The incident is important, since there are few privileges more treasured by ordinary members of Parliament than that of making speeches. The action taken is a step in the direction of rendering parliamentary procedure more businesslike, and as such deserves to be regarded as a useful example—and not merely in Britain, but wherever legislative bodies waste time with useless political obstructionism.

The Citizen and the Vote

THE common conception of the good citizen has been unhappily restricted. The long fight for universal suffrage, which has now been almost completely won, has tended to concentrate attention on the vote. The good citizen is the man or woman who uses the vote aright. So seriously is this view taken that in a number of countries it is actually proposed to attach penalties to those who fail to go to the polls.

In an excellent little book by Mr. L. P. Jacks, former principal of Manchester College, the point is brought out that though the well-being of the community depends to an extent on how we vote at elections, it depends far more on what we do with ourselves *in the intervals between the elections*. We should be careful not to confuse the two terms, "voter" and "citizen." The voter may not make a good citizen; the good citizen will make a good voter. The main business of the community is to create good citizens; and it will follow, as the night the day, that these good citizens will vote for the best men and the best things.

The problems of democracy have not been solved partly because we have begun at the wrong end. To use Mr. Jacks's language, there is an equal distribution of political power in all democracies, indicated by the formula, "one man, one vote"; but there is a very unequal distribution of political capacity. He pertinently asks, Now that we have got democracy and an agreement that democracy must be educated, have we got the kind of education that democracy requires?

Certainly the issues before the public cannot always be answered by the bulk of the voters with real knowledge and judgment. How, for example, is the average voter without expert training to decide on tariffs, reparations, the gold standard, the system of credit and of banking, inflation or deflation, taxation and expenditure? It may, in fact, be that the average voter is not always well informed on such matters of everyday observation as prohibition. All these things are of high importance, but they may be determined by ignorance and bad thinking.

The advantages of democratic methods outweigh the disadvantages; and the value of the vote must not be depreciated. But it remains true that we should be more conscious of the need of making good citizens, and of educating them in national and international affairs, not merely in the few months or few weeks that precede the vote, but in the comparatively long intervals that lie between election and election.

Many of the things we now vote about, Mr. Jacks points out, "are the direct outcome of the muddled lives that most of us live in the intervals between the elections. They are the product of personal confusion, of the want of self-control, on the part of these very people—the majority of us—who are called upon at election time to set it all right by voting for remedial legislation.

These are stimulating thoughts on which it is desirable to lay stress; and they have at this time their immediate application. If we would have a better country and a better world, if we would remove the anomalies, support good causes, achieve progress, we should become more aware of the fact that our duty as citizens does not begin and end with the vote; it is incumbent upon us to complete our own education in public affairs, to cultivate right thinking, and to see that the community at large is educated and enabled to think aright.

A Visit From Shaw—Maybe

AS IMPORTANT in its way as would be an announcement that Senator William E. Borah intended to visit England is the news that Mr. G. Bernard Shaw may come to the United States next year, "if only for five minutes."

Cynics will be unkind enough to say that since the mountain cannot go to Mahomet, Mahomet must perforce come to the mountain. That would be unjust to the renowned dramatist. The United States has been going to him for many long years—visitors, litterateurs, managers, journalists, and, by no means least, dollars. In fact, it is precisely because the trek has been so continuous and so plethoric that Mr. Shaw has never felt the need to be other than pernickety about America.

It might have been different if the United States had been coy, if she had not taken the playwright to her bosom so early in his career. Look how he has won over other countries. Germany has been for him almost as long as the United States. Has he not constantly asseverated his debt to German literature? Italy "fell" for him the moment he fell for Mussolini and the charm of Italian scenery. Poland was flattered when he selected Warsaw for the opening of "The Apple Cart." Frenchmen hailed him as a greater than Molière the day after he produced "St. Joan." In Moscow he came, saw, and was conquered—and thus is among the favored of Stalin. And England has remained his friend because he has never lost faith in the conceit she nurses that she has been going to the dogs since the reign of Queen Anne.

Why, after saying he would ne'er consent, does he now seem to be consenting? One guess is as good as another. It may be just the curiosity of a man who insists that he is still a journalist. It may be that the Irish in him is coming out. Few Irishmen but who look forward to a visit to the country that holds so many of them. Or—and here's a thought more in character—the playwright may have been wondering why his "Apple Cart" did not go so well in the United States, and, being a business man as well as a playwright, wants to find out for himself.

November

SOME will say November suffers chiefly from reputation. It sometimes is charged that poets have conspired with June and October to paint November gray. And evidence to support the accusation is not lacking:

> November's sky is chill and drear.
>
> No warmth, no cheerfulness, . . .
> No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
> No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
> No-vember.
>
> Dreary is the time when the flowers of earth are withered.

But enough. One need not take others' opinions when one can see for himself.

In the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere November is a gruff customer. Ostensibly, it is and intends to be uncompanionable. Your new hat under the wheels of a passing car, or a dash of rain water, suitably chilled, down your neck—these are the experiences under which November desires to scrutinize you before taking you into its confidence. If you like that sort of thing, you may soon find yourself on good terms with November. Which, however, is no guarantee that it will treat you any the better.

But the momentary discomforts, the sere landscapes, the exasperating winds and humbling rains do not complete this twilight of the year. Like the firelight it brings to so many a hearth, like the snug feeling it puts in city doorways, like the coziness it imparts to corner rooms when the wind whistles, such is the experience it brings to one who chooses to sit quietly in the shelter of meditation as the autumn riots by. Or, if one would go abroad, to feel the wind on the cheeks, to taste the rain, to try one's wits against the geometry of naked branches, or to exchange repartee with the crows, November still is a month for which the year holds no substitute.

Now it must be confessed that history serves November's critics better than it does this drear month's friends. Those who have been maltreated by November point out that it was once the ninth month of the year. The Julian arrangement of the calendar, which made January instead of March the first month, is held by them to have been aimed particularly at November, the idea being that the longer that violent month could be postponed, the better.

But its friends will repeat that November suffers from reputation. It may have peculiar ideas on how to strike up an acquaintance. And it may show little respect for genteel conceptions of the ceremony. But its behavior they would trace to the firm belief it holds in mankind's sense of humor. For the philosopher, for the adventurer, November's program is complete—and November assumes there is something of both in nearly everyone.

Editorial Notes

The chances of a boy or girl going to high school, which in 1890 were only one in twenty-five, have grown steadily until at present they are one in two. It is possible that the increase in the number of those to be educated may have something to do with the mounting cost of education.

It will be observed that while those who banned the offering for sale in a Los Angeles public park of "peanuts, pencils and poetry" may not have a large appreciation of the products of Parnassus, they are not above invoking "apt alliteration's artful aid."

Perhaps the "Stop, Look and Listen" signs on some of these express motor highways are for the trains.

Whence Swarmed the Empire-Shaking Goths

By R. H. MARKHAM

VISBY

DO YOU remember how hard you studied that important date 376, the year when the Goths are said to have crossed the Danube and to have begun a series of "barbarian" invasions, destined to shatter the Roman Empire, the custodian of European culture and civilization?

And as you read about them, did you picture to yourself countless swarms of stern, rugged men, coarsely dressed, long-haired women, unkempt children, swaddled babies, lithe ponies, dogs and sheep all pressing, like a tidal wave of warlike gypsies, across the mountains and rivers and plains to the warm, inviting lands about the Mediterranean Sea, and did you wonder what inexhaustible spring kept pouring forth this endless stream of people?

Well, here's one of the springs! Gotland! At any rate its name so indicates, as well as the traditions centering about it and many relics found in it.

It is a little Baltic island, belonging to Sweden, and inhabited by Swedes. Did they settle here from the Swedish mainland or did the people of the mainland come from here? Were those multitudes of Goths who spread so irresistibly over Europe Swedes? Perhaps so. In Sweden itself there is still an East Gothland and a West Gothland. And in early days all the Scandinavian peoples were restless and adventurous, roving the seas, exploring rivers and harbors on many coasts, wandering through numerous, attractive valleys, and settling, without invitation, in any province that suited them, giving dynasties to some countries and their name and customs to others.

But let us leave the genealogy of the Goths to others and visit the island from which they came. Embarking from Stockholm in a leisurely, comfortable, little night boat, we may greet the rising sun and Gotland together next morning as we steam into the quiet harbor of Visby.

The city, strewn over the terraces of a rocky hill, solemnly and serenely notes our arrival. The coming of ships long ago ceased to thrill or distress her. She expects neither treasures nor marauders. She has no grand protector to whom joyfully to open her gates and no enemy against whom hastily to close them.

But she still has the gates. And it is in a massive wall that they are set. Broad, high and almost unbroken, it incloses the whole city, keeping watch over it from thirty-seven wide, square towers.

* * *

Within this rigid rectangle, two miles around, stand scores of high and stately heralds of a departed splendor. No less than eleven large churches, the least of which might serve as a cathedral, lift their unroofed walls toward the skies. There are long, spacious aisles; straight, slender columns; high, graceful windows and lithe, delicate arches, leaping unerringly from wall to wall.

These old churches are among the most impressive and appealing ruins in Christendom. Their fragmentary state, the clearness with which each separate part stands out and the unbending dignity with which they have stood thus uncovered through many centuries, enhance their enticing beauty. They seem more ethereal and majestic than if they were intact and bustling, filled with candles, incense and fashionably dressed audiences. The delicate arches, vaulting high over deep naves, swinging as waves from pillar to pillar, projecting frail and tenuous against the sky, seem more vivid and vital than they would if hidden in a completed structure.

They are like the fragments of a classic statue; like a masterly poem which has never been finished or of which a part has forever disappeared. They are like a precious inscription on a broken stone, whose partial story makes the epoch of which it tells seem more wonderful and intriguing than would a long and verbose chronicle.

These remnants of churches completely harmonize with a perfect setting. The quiet harbor below, the bare, abrupt hill, narrow, silent streets, a profusion of vines and a glowing riot of roses join to tell an almost unrivaled story. This is a living museum; it is a soft and genial song of faded but not extinguished grandeur.

And it was a greatness whose creation required ages. For these towers and palaces and churches were not made by the pagan Goths who first poured from these shores. These "barbarians" went out into the world to seek their fortune, found it, and sent some of it back home. Sailing to Europe's mainland, they swarmed over the continent, demolished thrones, helped submerge a decaying culture, pierced clear to Spain, laid the foundations of new empires, and for centuries maintained a stream of commerce which flowed into their own little Baltic island.

* * *

Little Visby became a leading center in the world of trade. There was then no New York, no Hamburg or Amsterdam. London was a little port in an unsettled land. So swinging caravans, lines of pack horses and fleets of sailboats all converged toward Gotland. There were carried gold and silver coins from Rome, Greece, Arabia, Egypt, the Balkans and other distant markets. More of them have been found in Gotland than in any other country.

Yet all this was but the beginning of Visby's glory, and the port reached the zenith of its power in the twelfth century, when it became the chief center in the famous union of trading cities, known as the Hanseatic League. Then it had few peers and was surpassed by no other port. Empires granted it special privileges freeing it from taxes. Goods flowed into its harbor from all Europe and out of it again, enriching the inhabitants in passing. One merchant vied with another in the display of power, and having built palaces, they lavishly spent their money in churches. They governed themselves by their own special laws and worked out a maritime code which still serves as a basis for the sea laws of the western world. Their splendor was proverbial and all over Europe people talked of the wealth of Visby.

What proud captains watched over this wall then; what exultant flags flew from these towers! With what pomp merchant princes blew into port, as adoring multitudes welcomed them, and what elegant parlors and lovely gowns these roses then adorned! But trade routes changed. Tastes altered. New empires appeared. And the stream of business that was directed to Visby flowed into other ports.

Wars came and invasions. Enemies, rivals and marauding bands attacked the luxurious city, broke through her walls, plundered her vaults and partly demolished her churches.

But the world, of course, bustled on. Still more boats plowed the seas, longer caravans crunched over the desert sands, heavier were the bags of money that passed from mart to mart. The crusades opened up a new trade world. Precious stones, spices, silks, dyes, perfumes and American gold brought vast new wealth to Europe's merchants, and Visby was forgotten.

But soft verdant vines and bright, fragrant roses, covering old scars and climbing up stately pillars toward the frail peaks of bold, ethereal arches, proclaim that beauty may still reign even when the pomp and fury of wealth have passed.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Liquor and Real Estate

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In these days when we hear so much pro and con about the liquor question, I am surprised to meet men who seem to think that it would be a good thing for business if the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed. Putting to one side the moral and ethical question and considering the matter from a business point of view, I cannot see where the manufacture and sale of liquor is of any benefit to business.

Will the increased demand for real estate by the liquor business be of any value to real estate? As a man engaged in the real estate business for a lifetime, I can say that the use of real estate for the manufacture or sale of liquor is not a help to real estate, but, on the contrary, is a positive injury to it. It depresses the value of adjoining property and that near to it. No one wishes to live in or near to property used for that purpose if he can possibly move elsewhere, even though he must pay a higher rent.

I do not see the justice of permitting a building to be occupied by those engaged in that line, well knowing that the moment it is so used it will cause a reduction in the value of surrounding property, put in jeopardy the saving of an innocent owner, reduce the security, and put in danger the mortgage held by some bank on near-by real estate.

Those of us who have collected rents before the advent of prohibition can appreciate the difference between those times and the present. Rents that were not collected were lost; the easiest party to hold up was the owner; the tenants must live, and they could not pay their rent every week or month when it came due and buy liquor at the same time. In other words, the owner of the property helped to pay for part of the liquor consumed. These conditions have not confronted me for many years.

Cooperative banks are aiding the working class to own their homes by loaning money and increasing business, by creating a demand for homes which are financed by the banks. The monthly payments to the cooperative banks come hard, as can be verified by talking to any of the bank officials. It is necessary for a man to save in every possible way to meet his payments. How can he do this if part of his small income is spent on liquor? Banks will tell you that they consider a drinking man a poor risk, and hesitate to make a loan to him, as they expect trouble with him in meeting his payments and interest, even though the security offered is ample for the loan asked.

H. H. J. CONNINGTON.

Boston.

Causes, Constituents and Candidates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One phase of our form of government which has probably puzzled many people is the question, "How can I vote for a candidate when neither the Republican nor Democratic nominee espouses the side of a question for which I stand?" and a vote for any other candidate might be thrown away, or worse. Such a dilemma may face many in regard either to the prohibition or veterans' cash bonus payment questions, to mention only the outstanding examples.

Then there are other important issues which arise after a candidate is elected over which the voter has no control, at least by vote, for a year or more. In England, the electorate has a somewhat better and more frequent opportunity to declare for any particular candidate or the issues for which he stands. But even there a candidate may favor issues with which one agrees and not others.

To be sure, we have been gradually building up a voice for ourselves, so to speak, in the form of lobbies, the evolution and recent developments of which are interestedly discussed in the September issue of the Readers Digest. As pointed out there, however, it is only the strongest, best-heeled and most vocal lobby which seems to be heard, whereas a right cause may lack proper organization to make an effective appeal to Congress.

The recent popularity of straw votes and the interest taken in many important issues has given me an idea which might offer a solution to the problem of actually getting a referendum on all important questions.

Briefly, it is this. Every member of Congress would mail a ballot and a self-addressed return envelope to all his constituents, the ballot to contain a place to answer "yes" or "no" on each important question. The tabulated replies would give a representative a real picture of the wishes of the majority.

Of course, I realize that many complications would arise in an undertaking of this sort, but the money so spent would be used to far better advantage than that which is now spent on printing the millions of records in the congressional record, which, I dare say, aren't read by one person in ten thousand. I suppose my plan too Utopian for present-day skeptics, who would suspect fraud in such a system. But there is no reason why some check could not be made, such as that now made on income tax returns, polling lists, etc.

Until such a procedure could be established, however, I presume that the best thing for the average voter to do is to select the candidates who, according to his best judgment, will stand for the highest ideals, and then, when they are elected, to write to them and let them know how he stands on all important issues, especially where those of the candidates chosen do not coincide with his own.

In this connection, the newspapers can do a great service by a full and fair discussion of all sides of as many important bills as space permits. This the Monitor has very ably done, and I trust will continue to do in the future to the great benefit of its readers.

West Orange, N. J. C. WESSON HAWES.

Finding France Fair

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Within the past few weeks an appreciative letter appeared in your columns concerning the article, "Gyp Ahoy," by Percy Waxman, published in The Christian Science Monitor of July 14. I, too, wish to add my word of appreciation for this article. Before leaving America I read "Gyp Ahoy," and the Bentons' experience in France coincided with what I had decided to expect when I should sojourn abroad.

Like the Bentons, I am having the happiest sort of experiences here in Paris. In the several weeks of living here and traveling into and out of it to other places, I have had specific proof of the kindness and genuine courtesy of the French people as one meets them in the everyday comings and goings.

Paris. (MISS) JESSIE E. THROSSELL.

A Dentist on Vivisection

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor I noticed an item on dental experiments on dogs. May I take this opportunity to congratulate your or might I say our, paper for its fearless stand against anything tinged with unfairness.

I am in the practice of dentistry now and have been for the last thirty years, and I have yet to find any place where vivisection can be used, even if it were practical in any of the other arts or sciences—which I do not believe it to be. DR. EDWARD C. BACHFIELD.

Indianapolis, Ind.